Board of Trade Journal

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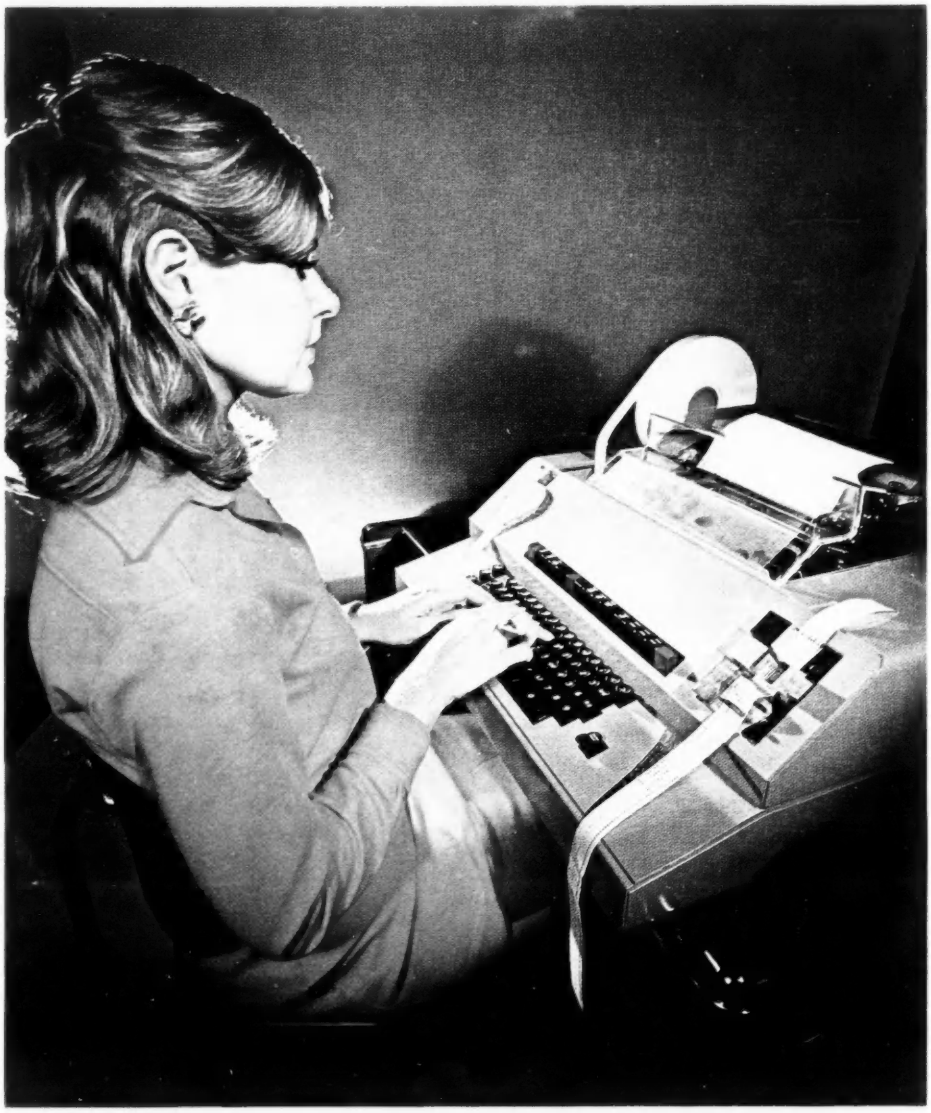

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Front cover photograph

A major export breakthrough into the fiercely competitive United States data market has been made by ITT Creed, the Brighton communications firm, who have received an order worth more than £300,000. The order is for 500 of the ITT Creed Envoy data terminals (one is shown here in operation) and has been placed by a New York based division of ITT, who will be marketing the machines in the United States. The company is confident that further substantial business will follow this initial order.

Commenting on the breakthrough, Mr. F. S. Reade, ITT Creed marketing director, said 'this is one of the most significant orders we have ever received. With this success, we have penetrated the world's toughest market. Up until now, United States terminal manufacturers have dominated the world and now we've broken into their own backyard'.

The Envoy is a heavy-duty data terminal designed for on-line operation to a computer and for off-line tape preparation. Extensive use of electronics makes it extremely reliable and versatile. The model ordered for the American market includes such facilities as tape punch, tape reader, horizontal and vertical tabulation, two-colour printing, parity checking and a computer dialogue facility.

LATE ANNOUNCEMENT

German Textile Marking Law

WITH REFERENCE TO the announcement on page 1698 of this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* reminding exporters of the provisions of the Federal German Textile Marking Law, information has just been received that a request is to be introduced into the German Parliament to delay the effective date of the Law from September 1 1970 to September 1 1971. This proposal is to be made in view of similar legislation being suggested by the Council of the European Community.

It is emphasized that the moment this is only a proposal, and it has yet to be considered by the German Parliament. A further announcement will be made as soon as more information is available.

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Board of Trade regional organization	1 Oct. 1969
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British commercial representatives overseas	1 Oct. 1969
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Half-yearly index – Jan.-June 1969	30 July 1969
Official Receivers' offices	21 June 1969
Programme of trade promotions	5 Nov. 1969

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ABROAD—3

The British-Chilean Chamber of Commerce and Trade Centre

by J. B. Noss, Second Secretary (Commercial), Santiago

ON JUNE 25, 1917, in Valparaiso, a resolution was adopted by a group of prominent British businessmen that a British Chamber of Commerce should be formed. On August 22 of the same year, the Articles of Association of the Chamber were approved, an Executive Committee was elected and a foundation fund established for which £1,500 was immediately subscribed by interested firms.

Valparaiso was at that time, and remained for some years afterwards, the business centre of the country. Branch committees were established within a short time in Iquique, Antofagasta, Concepción, Punta Arenas and Santiago. The Chamber became a member of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in November 1918 (immediately before Armistice Day).

The British Commercial Mission visiting Chile in 1941 proposed that the Chamber should move to Santiago, but the consensus of opinion at that time was, that as long as the Chilean Central Chamber of Commerce remained in Valparaiso, the British Chamber should do so too. However, eventually, at the end of 1945, the Chamber changed its locale to the Bank of London and South America building in the centre of Santiago, where it remains, on the floor above the British Embassy.

The present membership stands at 118 and these firms and individuals are provided with a regular information service on developments in the world of commerce, especially with regard to the frequent changes in Chilean legislation affecting importations. Information on important developments in the United Kingdom's trade with Latin America is also provided for members. The Chamber performs a useful function in helping to locate agents for British firms, and works closely with the Embassy Commercial Department in co-ordinating recommendations for British representation. There is a constant exchange of information with the Embassy on matters relating to the furtherance of Anglo-Chilean trade in general. HM Ambassador acts as Honorary President of the Chamber. The Chamber's policy-making body, the Council, has 21 members.

Many distinguished British businessmen resident in Chile have held the chairmanship of the Chamber. Mr. Revel Dick, the present holder of the office, himself a leading figure in various aspects of Anglo-Chilean trade, first took up the position in 1952.

CBI and BNEC representation

The Chamber took on, in 1958, the representation of the Federation (subsequently Confederation) of British Industry. Four years later, the representation of the Western Hemisphere Exports Council (now the BNEC Latin America) was added. At that time, also, the Statutes were changed to permit firms and individuals of other than British nationality to qualify for membership. The words Trade Centre were then incorporated into the Chamber's title. The BNEC representative for the Trade Centre, Mr. Eric Davies, has been a prominent member of the British business community in Chile for over 40 years.

The Chamber has played its part in helping to achieve a substantial increase of British exports to Chile over the past few years. Exports valued at £10.7 million in 1966 increased to over £13 million in 1967 and the figure rose again to nearly £15 million in 1968. There is every reason to hope that the upward trend will continue. The Chamber has noticed that the momentum of this increase has gathered force, resulting in a substantial surge in the number of inquiries from British firms seeking agents and also in the volume of visitors to Chile itself. Modern air travel conditions now put Santiago at only 22 hours travelling time from Gatwick Airport by the twice weekly BUA VC 10 flight.

Credit agreement

Greater flexibility in British credit policy towards Chile has also served to heighten interest in the market, and the £4 million line of credit Agreement signed between a consortium of British banks at the time of HM the Queen's visit to Chile in November, 1968, has been received with much enthusiasm by Chilean importers and British exporters alike. The Royal Visit proved that the fund of Chilean goodwill towards the British people and British products is still abundant. The address given to the members of the Chamber by HRH the Duke of Edinburgh during the royal visit has, of course, been the high point of an impressive calendar of events in recent years. Prince Philip, addressing an audience of 185 members of the Chamber and prominent Chilean businessmen, was not slow to point out the necessity of adapting patterns of trade between individual countries in order to keep pace with the constant changes in international economic conditions. The time when British exporters could continue to capitalize on the successful penetration of the market in the last century by many British merchant adventurers whose names subsequently became household words in the Anglo-Chilean trade vocabulary, has long since passed. It is true to say that, although when the Chamber was established in 1917 these firms were at the height of their influence in Chilean importation policy, they have since gradually adapted their own policies to meet the ever-changing market conditions and the increasing competition from European and North American suppliers – a development synonymous, one might say, with Britain's own changing role in international affairs.

Members of the Chamber have been privileged to be kept up to date on these changes by a succession of visits, in addition to that of Prince Philip, by promient representatives of British industry, commerce and banking, including such personalities as Sir Paul Chambers, when chairman of ICI; Sir Maurice Parsons, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Peter Ford, chairman of the BNEC Latin America Committee, and the Hon.

(Continued on next page)

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ABROAD, *continued*

Anthony Cayzer, chairman of the British United Airways. The high level of speeches continued with an address given on September 9 by the then Minister of State at the Board of Trade, Mr. Edmund Dell. As a result of this regular programme of visitors, the Chamber is probably as well informed as any similar group in Latin America on the latest developments in Britain's economic policies.

The resources of the British-Chilean Chamber of Commerce, the experience of whose members in trade between the two countries covers a wide variety of products, are at the disposal of visitors to the market. As well as the involvement of members in direct importation of British goods, the members of the Chamber are associated with the production in Chile of an equally wide range of commodities ranging from motor vehicles, cables and textiles, to chemicals, pharmaceutical, toiletries and tobacco products. The Chamber can also assist exporters by drawing on the knowledge and experience of members who are experts in banking, shipping, and all those other spheres, the understanding of which is an essential background to the development of trade links for new suppliers to the Chilean market.

The full details of the Chamber are: British-Chilean Chamber of Commerce and Trade Centre (Inc.), Bandera 227, 4th floor, office 11 and 12. Postal address: Casilla 536. Telegraphic address: CHAMBRIT. Telephone 85266.

Articles on the work of the British-Swedish Chamber, and the British Chamber of Commerce in France appeared in September 3 and November 26 issues respectively

Hints to businessmen visiting Chile

A REVISED EDITION of the booklet on Chile has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room CO7, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

UK agreements with Inter-American Development Bank

THE UNITED KINGDOM agreed on December 10, 1969, to channel the equivalent of about $US 10.2 million towards Latin America's development through the Inter-American Development Bank.

The overall arrangement providing the $US 10.2 million (or pound sterling equivalent), which will be incorporated into the Bank's ordinary rescources will have an average maturity of nearly six years and a cost of slightly less than 6¼ per cent per annum.

The arrangement provides that the total will be made available to the Bank under three separate agreements:

(a) an agreement signed at the Bank on December 10, 1969, by HM Ambassador in Washington on behalf of the United Kingdom Government and Felipe Herrera, president of the Bank, under which the United Kingdom through the Ministry of Overseas Development is lending the Bank approximately $US 2.7 million equivalent in pounds sterling, being the hitherto uncommitted balance of the £4.1 million made available to the Bank in 1966. This loan has a final maturity of 20 years, and provides for a four year waiver of interest and a grace period on capital repayment of two years, followed by graduated repayments for the next three years.

(b) two agreements signed on December 10, in London between the Bank and Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd., and the Bank of London and South America Ltd., under which the Bank is granted the following credits amounting to the equivalent of $US 7.5 million.

  (i) a line of credit under which Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd., and the Bank of London and South America Ltd., acting for a syndicate of United Kingdom bankers and with the guarantee of the United Kingdom's Export Credits Guarantee Department, will lend over the next year the pound sterling equivalent of up to $US 6 million to the Bank. The loan will be extended for a period of five years repayable semi-annually.

  (ii) a line of credit by the Bank of London and South America Limited and Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd., under which loans will be made available to the Bank amounting to $US 1.5 million and with a five year maturity.

These Agreements are a further step in the Bank's continuing efforts to marshal capital in world markets in order to speed Latin America's growth.

With this additional financing, suppliers from the United Kingdom will continue to be eligible for procurement of goods and services with the proceeds of loans made to the Bank's borrowers with ordinary capital resources.

Mr. Mason praises invisible earnings achievement

MR. ROY MASON, President of the Board of Trade, met the Committee for Invisible Exports on December 11. The Committee, whose chairman is Mr. Cyril Kleinwort, includes representatives of the major service industries which earn foreign exchange.

There was a full discussion on a number of matters the Committee, wished to raise, including the statistical presentation of the contribution invisible earnings make to the balance of trade and ways of securing wider recognition of this contribution.

Mr. Mason praised the achievement of invisible earnings which for the first nine months of this year showed a total favourable balance of £475 million. He added that now that Britain is also showing a surplus on visible trade (there was a surplus of £12 million for November) we were clearly progressing on the right lines.

The Board of Trade has special responsibility for Civil Aviation, Shipping, Insurance, Tourism, Films and a variety of other service industries in the invisible sector, as well as the general responsibility for export promotion.

ECGD backs 6 million dollar credit

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a Line of Credit worth the sterling equivalent of up to $6 million, which has been made available to the Inter-American Development Bank by Baring Bros. and Co. Ltd. and the Bank of London and South America acting on behalf of a syndicate of United Kingdom banks. The loan will be repayable over a period of five years.

This guaranteed loan is the largest of three loan agreements totalling the sterling equivalent of £10.2 million signed on December 11 with the Inter-American Development Bank for the purpose of financing Latin America's development. The other two loans, not guaranteed by ECGD, are Line of Credit worth $1.5 million made available by the Bank of London and South America and Baring Bros. repayable over five years, and a development loan for the sterling equivalent of $2.7 million made available through the Ministry of Overseas Development and repayable over 20 years.

New BNEC—Canada chairman

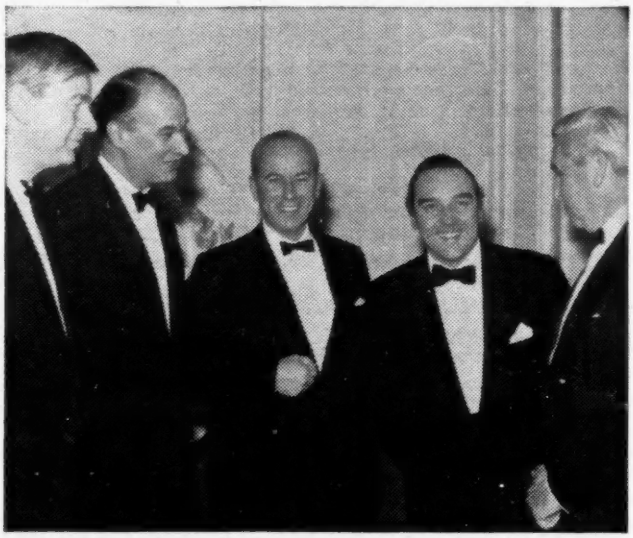
MR. DAVID NICOLSON has accepted the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade to become chairman of BNEC—Canada. He succeeds Sir Ralph Perring, who retires on March 31, next.

Getting Britain's image right

—Mr. Roy Mason

SPEAKING IN HELSINKI on December 8 to Finnish businessmen, Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade, challenged some of the misconceptions about Britain which seem to be current in Northern Europe and elsewhere.

'There are many versions,' he said, of the distorted British image, but three will provide ample background to what I shall have to say. The first is that Britain is a pleasant old-world backwater, chained to tradition, where everything is slow-moving, inefficient and obsolescent if not obsolete. Those who take this view believe that we British are too busy brooding over past glories to bother about keeping pace with the modern world. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is true, of course, that we are conscious of tradition but this is because we believe that only by understanding the past can we plan intelligently for the future. One can see that a casual visitor to Britain, after seeing the Beefeaters, the Lord Mayor's Show and our Law Courts in 18th century dress, could reach a wrong conclusion. But such a judgment of Britain is very superficial indeed.'



Seen at the Export Council for Europe dinner in London on December 9, are (from left): Mr. G. V. K. Burton, deputy chairman and acting chairman of the Export Council for Europe; Lord Caldecote, new chairman of ECE; Sir Arthur Norman, president of the Confederation of British Industry; Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade and Sir Hector McNeil, retiring chairman of ECE. The dinner was held to mark the retirement of Sir Hector McNeil and other members of the Export Council for Europe, including deputy chairman, Sir Alexander Abel Smith. Lord Caldecote will take up his appointment as chairman next April, until which time Mr. George Burton, deputy chairman will be acting chairman. Both Sir Hector McNeil and Sir Alexander Abel Smith were founder members of ECE.

Mr. Mason, who was in Helsinki in connection with the British Trade Drive in Finland during 1970, and was speaking to the Finnish Central Chambers of Commerce and also to the Finnish-British Trade Association, continued: 'The second version of our image goes, somewhat illogically, to the other extreme. This is the "Swinging London" image which portrays us as a crowd of protesting teenagers in Carnaby Street clothes who are too distracted by frivolities and irrelevancies to get down to solid work. Here again, this impression, is very wrong indeed.

'Finally, there is the image of Britain as a country continually crippled by strikes and tottering uncertainly on the brink of economic chaos. No mention is made of the massive achievements of British technology and unflattering comparisons are drawn with the United States and Germany and other countries. This is the latest and perhaps the most damaging image of all and the one which is superficially the most plausible. Certainly we have our labour troubles, but this is only to be expected in a time of change when management, unions and workers are all feeling their way towards new relationships. We are not alone in this; America has long been plagued by serious labour disputes and Germany is increasingly experiencing difficulties of this kind.'

Referring to the process of modernization which has been going on in Britain over the past 25 years, Mr. Mason said that 'inevitably much of what we have done in those years has not been immediately apparent to our friends abroad. We have in many ways been preparing for the future. We have largely refurbished the power and transport industries. We have made massive investments in research facilities. We have given our people a comprehensive social security scheme. We have encouraged advanced technology and given our manufacturing industry incentives for capital investment and for exporting. We have made considerable progress towards setting our balance of payments in order. From this broad base we are ready to meet the challenge of the Seventies.'

'We have much to offer you from our very wide range of manufactures and not least from our advanced technology, which I believe to be second to none at the present time. There is great scope today for cross-trade in components and trade in "know-how" which can lead to highly beneficial collaboration between countries.

'I will illustrate this by reference to nuclear power. As you know, we have been trying for quite some time to sell you a nuclear power station and we still have high hopes of doing so. If we are successful this would not be a mere sale of goods. In the first place there would be substantial Finnish participation in the work, in the second place we would offer a comprehensive after-sales service and, more important still, we would hope to be able to help Finland to participate even more fully in the construction of further stations.'

Mr. Roy Mason visits London Rubber Company, Chingford

MR. ROY MASON, President of the Board of Trade, visited LRC International Ltd., at Chingford on December 12. This was one of a series of visits which Mr. Mason is making to firms throughout the country to learn at first hand something about their export successes and problems.

During the morning Mr. Mason toured the factory and met people on the shop floor, and after lunch he had discussions with members of the board of directors and senior executives of the company.

In a statement made during his visit, the President said that as Cabinet Minister with special responsibility for export promotion, he was making it an important part of his job to go out and meet exporters and to go abroad to see the markets. 'As every exporter knows, mobility is essential,' he said. 'There is nothing like seeing the problems for yourself. I am here to see the goods being produced for overseas, to meet the people on the shop floor who produce them, and to talk to the management who plan their production and sell them. This visit is my first in the London area.

'The London Rubber Company is well known for its export success. Their policy in diversifying their products has involved them in intensive studies of the markets of the world. Their overseas sales of £4¼ milion represent an increase of 57 per cent over the last five years, covering over 100 countries all round the world. And I am particularly interested to see the emphasis which they are giving to markets in Europe, both in EFTA, and the Common Market.

'I say this because I have recently come back from a European visit – to Helsinki where next year we shall be mounting a massive trade drive. And before that I paid a visit to Frankfurt to see a large trade fair, and to Geneva to attend a meeting of EFTA Ministers.

'Western Europe has become increasingly important for our exports. This is one of the reasons why we want to see an enlarged Common Market which enables the existing EEC and EFTA countries to exchange their goods more freely. EFTA and EEC countries already trade far more with each other than they do, for instance, with North America. The present economic division of Western Europe simply doesn't make sense.

'Until we reach that point where we enjoy a wider market in Western Europe, we must of course make the best of the special advantages we enjoy in EFTA. For many years it appeared that while other EFTA countries – especially the Scandinavians – were expanding their trade rapidly with one another, we – the British – were lagging behind. Now, I am glad to say, the picture has changed. In the first nine months of this year our exports to EFTA

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Joint head of BoT Information Division appointed

MR. ROY MASON, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Keith McDowall as Joint Head of Information Division, Board of Trade, with Mr. Neville Shepherd. Mr. McDowall, former industrial editor of the *Daily Mail* and subsequently Chief Information Officer at the Department of Economic Affairs, will concentrate on press relations. Mr. Shepherd will be responsible for the work of the Division at home and overseas in all other media.

Professor Moser reappointed as CSO director

PROFESSOR C. A. MOSER, who was appointed director of the Central Statistical Office for three years from April 1, 1967, has accepted reappointment for a further period. He will remain as Director of the CSO and Head of the Government Statistical Service until September 1972. During this time he will be Visiting Professor of Social Statistics at the London School of Economics.

English Tourist Board appoint chief executive

MR. F. P. COOK has been appointed by the English Tourist Board as its first chief executive. He will take up his post on January 1, 1970.

Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the Board, announcing this on December 11, said: 'We have been delighted with the overhelming response to our advertisement, and with the high standard of applications. In all, nearly 400 were received. It is immensely encouraging to find so many people are keen to work for tourism.'

The English Tourist Board was established under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969. The Board's responsibilities include the promotion of tourism and the development of tourist facilities in England; publicity for English tourist attractions within the United Kingdom (publicity outside the United Kingdom being a responsibility of the new British Tourist Authority): and the administration of the scheme for grants and loans to English hotels provided for by the Act.

LONDON RUBBER COMPANY, *continued*

rose by more than 20 per cent over the same period last year. Indeed this was a very much faster rate of increase than to the rest of the world as a whole.

'London Rubber International has achieved really remarkable success in exploiting both the EFTA and EEC markets. I should like to see other companies show the same degree of resourcefulness in building up their markets. I am glad to discover that in doing this London Rubber International has been able to make use of our Government export services. I have plans to make far-reaching improvements in these services which I shall be announcing in the New Year. I particularly hope that other firms will make the fullest use of these improved services to help them to achieve the same kind of success.'

British commercial representatives overseas: amendments

THE LIST of British commercial representatives overseas as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 1, 1969, should be further amended as follows:

GERMANY – FRANKFURT. *Delete* 'C.V.O., C.B.E.' in the second line and the whole of the postal address in the fourth and fifth lines.

POLAND – *Amend* telex number to '2042-813694.'

VENEZEULA – *Amend* telephone number to '91.12.55/59.'

Exports of frozen fish fillets from EFTA countries to the UK

IN A PARLIAMENTARY answer on December 5 about his negotiations on the arrangements for imports of frozen fillets from European Free Trade Association suppliers after 1969, Mr. James Hoy, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said:

'The final details of the outline agreement to which I referred in my reply to my hon. Friend on October 31, have now been settled. A new Understanding has been reached, subject to approval by the Governments concerned, on a regime for frozen fillets imported into the United Kingdom from EFTA countries. The new arrangements would operate from January 1, 1970 for existing members, and for Iceland from the date of her accession to EFTA.

'The Record of Understanding establishes minimum export prices for cod, haddock and plaice. These are initial prices to be increased on January 1, 1971 with a view to reaching target prices by the end of that year. The intermediate and target prices for the basic specification of cod fillets are set out in the agreement, but the corresponding prices for other varieties of fillets remain to be fixed at annual reviews. Provision is also made for consultation at any time, at the request of any Government party to the Understanding, with a view to taking remedial measures if the arrangements are not operating satisfactorily.

'The Governments of the exporting countries will be responsible for enforcing the observance of the minimum prices and, subject to the satisfactory operation of the scheme, the United Kingdom will accept the continued exclusion of these fillets from Annex E of the EFTA Convention. An appropriate instrument to restore duty free entry to frozen fillets from EFTA suppliers from January 1, 1970 will be laid before the House in due course.

'Copies of the Record of Understanding are available in the library.'

Notes:

The Understanding to which Mr. Hoy referred resulted from discussions between the United Kingdom and the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden in accordance with the provisions of an Understanding reached when the EFTA agreement was made in 1959. This provided for the four Governments to consult together with a view to making agreed recommendations to the EFTA Council on the regime to be applied to frozen fillets exported from the EFTA countries to the United Kingdom from January 1, 1970. In view of Iceland's application to join EFTA, the Icelandic Government was represented in the discussions.

The initial prices for the main specifications of cod and haddock are:

	per stone	
	Cod	*Hadock*
Skin on catering blocks . . .	25s.	28s. 6d.
Industrial skinless, boneless, blocks .	28s.	33s. 0d.

Specifications for plaice are more detailed and the initial prices range from 36s. to 46s. per stone depending on the type of fillet.

Full details for other specifications are contained in the Annex to the Understanding, copies of which are available on request from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Fisheries Division II, Whitehall Place East, London, S.W.1.

The intermediate and target prices for skin on catering blocks of cod are 27s. and 28s. 6d. respectively.

The prices, it should be noted, are minimum c.i.f. prices at the British port of entry and the extent to which the actual c.i.f. prices may be higher will depend on the state of the market. C.i.f. prices are not of course the prices for sales within the United Kingdom because these are increased by the costs of distribution, storage and, in some cases, processing.

The Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1969

UNDER THE PATENTS (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1969, which were published on December 8, 1969, the fees payable on filing a complete specification and on requesting a sealing of a patent, and certain renewal fees are increased as from December 9, 1969. Renewal fees paid before February 1, 1970 in respect of periods commencing before that date are not increased. Under the Patents (Fees Amendment) Order, 1961 maxima were prescribed for various patent fees and the effect of the new Order is to raise to these maxima all such fees as remain below them.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1969/1706) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Branch Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and from HMSO at the usual addresses, price 9d. (by post 1s. 1d.).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by December 31.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.34	Nickel carbonyl	As in previous column	July 2, 1970	10956
Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof. All goods falling within Chapter 75.	Nickel products	July 2, 1970	10894

Prices and Incomes Act draft Order continuing Part II in force laid before Parliament

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity announce that a draft Order in Council to continue Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966 in force after the end of 1966 has been laid before Parliament. It requires approval by resolution of each House before it can be made.

The draft Order provides for Part II to continue in force for a further 12 months, beginning on January 1, 1970. Part II gives the Secretary of State power to require notification of proposed price increases and pay claims, awards and settlements, and to impose standstills on proposed increases in pay and prices for up to three months while questions are examined by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. It also contains power to require the notification of dividend increases.

Consideration of mergers by DEP

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, announced on December 8 that on the information at present before her it is not intended to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965:

Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation Limited and London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties Limited.

Purchase tax: five alterations to the schedule of chargeable goods

THE TREASURY have made an Order under Section 2 (3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order 1969, amending the Schedule of goods chargeable with purchase tax.

Goods covered. The Order makes alterations to the Schedule which will affect five categories of goods.

(a) Disposable incontinence pads will be exempted from tax (Group 6).

(b) The exemption for certain bonded fibre fabric (which is used industrially) will be restricted so that any that is put up for retail sale becomes chargeable (Group 7).

(c) Certain polyolefin fabrics (used industrially in the same way as exempt fabrics made of natural materials) will be exempted from tax (Group 7).

(d) Certain elements for electrically operated ceiling, wall or floor heating systems will be chargeable with tax at the same rate as corresponding complete appliances and apparatus (Group 12).

(e) Certain audio instruments for instructional use will be excluded from charge as tape recorders and reproducers (Group 19 A).

Details of the scope of these alterations are given below in paragraphs 4 to 8.

Date of operation. The Order applies to goods which are delivered in the United Kingdom on sale by a registered purchase tax trader to an unregistered person, or appropriated to retail stock or other taxable purpose by a registered trader on or after January 1, 1970. (The tax also applies to imports and the alterations will be effective for them from the same date.)

Disposable Incontinence Pads. Group 6 which charges textile, etc. articles of a kind used for bedding or other domestic purposes has an exemption for certain articles specialized for nursing which would otherwise fall within the charge because they are of a kind used for domiciliary nursing as well as in hospitals. The Order inserts the words 'Disposable incontinence pads' in this exemption.

Bonded Fibre Fabric. The Order inserts the words 'not put up for retail sale' in the exemption Group 7 (1) (v). This alteration will not affect the tax treatment of the material as sold for industrial use (for which the exemption was intended) but it will no longer be possible to sell it tax-free in retail packs as a substitute for chargeable cleaning cloths. The bonded fibre fabric put up for retail sale will be chargeable at 13⅔ per cent of the wholesale value under Group 7 in common with tissues and fabrics generally under that Group. The same rate applies to domestic textile articles under Group 6, including tea cloths, dusting cloths and dish cloths.

Polyolefin fabrics. The Order introduces a new exemption (16) under Group 7 the text being.

'(16) (a) Polyolefin fabrics, that is to say fabrics woven from polyolefin strip (including split film) which, after weaving, is not less than 1 millimetre in width, and having not more than 40 strips (including both warp and weft) per square inch of fabric.

'(b) Fabrics woven from polyolefin strip (including split film) which, after weaving, is not less than 1 millimetre in width, and jute or flax threads, and having not more than 40 strips or threads (including both warp and weft) per square inch of fabric.'

There are exemptions under Group 7 for fabrics of certain natural materials used industrially as sacking ir as wrapping. The new exemption will give corresponding freedom from tax to their synthetic counterparts and to unions of the synthetic and some natural materials.

Elements for electrically operated ceiling, wall or floor heating systems. Complete appliances and apparatus for this purpose are chargeable at 36⅔ per cent of the wholesale value under Group 12 (b) in common

with other electric space heaters. The Order introduces a new charge 12 (e) at the same rate, the text being:

'Elements for electrically operated ceiling, wall or floor heating systems, being elements which consist of electrically conductive or resistive material in strip or sheet form between two layers of insulating material, whether or not supplied in lengths which require to be cut or sealed or fitted with connectors during installation ...36⅔ per cent.'

The effect of this will be to charge the elements supplied in rolls needing to be cut and sealed and fitted with connectors on site at the same rate as rolls supplied pre-cut and already sealed and fitted with connectors and thus in a state already chargeable under Group 12 (b). Replacement elements for other kinds of chargeable electric appliances and apparatus are not affected and remain not chargeable.

Audio instruments for instructional use. Instruments which are capable of reproducing sound recorded on magnetic tape or other recording material were brought within the scope of the purchase tax by the Finance Act 1968. Some instruments within this general description are specialized for instructional use and the Order contains a provision to remove them from charge under this particular heading (Group 19 A). The text of the provision is as follows:

'Not chargeable under Group 19 A. Instruments which are:

(i) Suitable only for use in a course of instruction; and

(ii) Capable of operation only from mains supply; and

(iii) incapable of erazing instructional material pre-recorded on magnetic tape or other recording material.'

Further information. Advice on the application of the alterations to particular products can be obtained from HM Customs and Excise, PT Section 7, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London, E.C.4.

£475 million investment grants paid in 1968/69

INVESTMENT GRANTS totalling £475 million were paid to British Industry by the Board of Trade during the financial year 1968/69. This is revealed by the Board's third annual report of its administration of Part I of the Industrial Development Act, 1966, which was published on December 12. £203 million represents investment grants paid on assets provided for use in Development Areas, compared with £158 million in 1967/68.

The Scottish Development Area received £54.6 million, the Welsh Development Area £33.2 million, the Northern Area of England £52.9 million, Merseyside £46.6 million and the South-Western Development Area £3.6 million.

Under the Industrial Development Act, 1966, investment grants may be made on new plant and machinery in certain qualifying industries, on computers, ships, hovercraft and on mining works. Broadly speaking, the qualifying industries are manufacturing and construction and civil engineering.

Plant and machinery grants in these industries totalled £402 million, £117 million more than in 1967/8. £92.6 million went to the chemical and allied industries, £51 million to the engineering and electrical industries and £45 million to the metal manufacturing industries. The construction and civil engineering industry received £27 million in grants.

During the year under review, grants on computers totalled £20 million, on ships £45 million, and on mining works £8 million; and £16 million was paid on plant and machinery used for the extraction of minerals.

The Act sets the national rate of grant at 20 per cent of approved capital expenditure, and at 40 per cent in respect of machinery or plant, certain computers, and mining works provided for use in the development areas. In order to give further incentive to investment during 1967 and 1968 these rates were temporarily increased to 25 per cent and 45 per cent on eligible expenditure incurred in those years.

The Report is entitled 'Investment Grants – Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Industrial Development Act, 1966, April 1, 1968-March 31, 1969', and can be obtained (price 2s.) from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C1, and branches, or by post (price 2s. 5d.) from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Responsibility for the administration of the Investment Grants scheme was transferred in October, 1969, from the Board of Trade to the Ministry of Technology.

Note:

Payments of investment grants began on April 1, 1967, and the second annual report published by the Board of Trade in October, 1968, gave the statistics of the payment of grants for the year 1967/8. The present report gives the corresponding figures for 1968/9 and the cumulative figures in some cases for both years.

The main purpose of Part I of the Act is to provide an incentive to capital investment and to concentrate the assistance provided by the Government on those sectors of industry where the need is greatest as well as to give special encouragement in those areas of the country where the Government particularly wish to bring about additional investment.

The scheme does not cover Northern Ireland, but similar incentives are made available by the Northern Ireland Government under separate legislation.

Metric system for cables

THE ELECTRIC CABLE Makers' Confederation announce that the changeover to the metric system for cables will commence, as planned, on January 1, 1970. Adequate stocks of the ranges of metric power and wiring cables in general use, manufactured to BSS 6480, 6346 and other new British Metric Standards, will be available on and from that date.

The members of the ECMC are ready to provide any information required about details of the new cables including types and correct conductor sizes, selection of types for particular applications and advice on appropriate accessories, such as glands and ferrules.

'The new Mintech' described in 'New Technology'

'THE NEW MINTECH' is the subject of a short leading article in the December issue of *New Tchnology*. It summarizes the new technological, industrial and regional responsibilities of the Ministry of Technology.

New Technology also carries articles on computer-aided design at the Machine Tool Industry Research Association, Mintech's Research and Development Establishment at Cardington, where the R100 and R101 airships were built and inexpensive standard modules which can be combined to provide a given process.

Independent man-made fibre project for Aberbargoed

CRIMPFIL LTD. announce a new custom-built factory to process man-made fibres, on a 12-acre site at Pengam, Aberbargoed, Mon. When in full operation the firm will employ over 300 people of whom more than 75 per cent will be male. The company expects to be on stream in the second quarter of 1970, and will be operating on a 24 hour, seven day continuous time basis.

Crimfil Ltd. is a newly formed private company. A basis of agreement has been reached whereby £500,000 share capital will be privately subscribed in association with Midland Montagu Industrial Finance and Swiss-Israel Trade Bank. The undertaking is led by four executive shareholders of wide experience in the yarn processing industry and has no connection with any other company.

The Ministry of Technology is giving financial assistance in establishing the project in the Special Development Area of Aberbargoed.

New industrial project for N. Ireland

AN 18,000 sq. ft. Government advance factory at present under construction at Newry, Co. Down, is to be leased to Metal Spinners (Newcastle) Ltd. for the manufacture of spun metal products. The factory will be ready early in 1970 and employment is expected to rise over a three-year period to 100, of whom 96 will be men.

Metal Spinners was established in 1955 and employs around 100 people at its Newcastle-upon-Tyne factory. Production is mainly for the industrial fan and storage tank industries.

New factory at Millom, Cumberland

ELBEO LTD., manufacturers of stockings and tights, have announced the building of a new 25,000 sq. ft. factory, in addition to their existing facility in Mainsgate Road, Millom, which is the first phase of a large expension programme. The two factories are interconnecting.

Import of potatoes other than new or seed potatoes

AN ANNOUNCEMENT stating that licences for import of main crop potatoes would be issued by the Board of Trade as from December 15, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 10. The Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Notice to Importers No. 1274 concerning the import of potatoes other than new or seed potatoes, was issued on December 15.

Aviation and Shipping

Government loans to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was made in Parliament on December 11 by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology.

'I informed the House on June 19 of the arrangements the Shipbuilding Industry Board were making to provide assistance under the Shipbuilding Industry Act to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd.

'This action has not yet restored the confidence of suppliers and customers to the extent necessary to enable the company to carry on its business on a satisfactory long-term basis.

'The Shipbuilding Industry Board does not consider that it would be justified in present circumstances in providing further help to the company out of the funds available to them under the Shipbuilding Industry Act. However, the company has been seeking ways of improving their position in recent months, and in order to allow them a further period in which to show results the Government has decided to introduce fresh legislation to provide assistance to this company by way of loans not exceeding £7 million and, if necessary, guarantees of completion in the case of new orders of particular and immediate value to the company because they are for early completion.

'Any funds required immediately for such loans will be provided in the first instance from the Civil Contingencies Fund; a supplementary estimate will be submitted to the House at the appropriate stage.

'While we are seeking to provide financial help to the company outside the Shipbuilding Industry Act, this will be related to the continuing process of reorganizing and strengthening the shipbuilding industry, particularly on the Clyde, with a view to improving its productivity and future prospects. I am in close touch with the Shipbuilding Industry Board who are actively considering what further measures may prove desirable to that end.'

Public investigation into stranding of ss 'Hemsley I'

THE PUBLIC formal investigation into the circumstances of the stranding of ss 'Hemsley I', on May 12, 1969, will open on Tuesday, January 20, 1970, at 10.30 a.m. at Grand Jury Court Room, St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

Changes proposed in scope of Civil Air Transport Industry Board

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, proposes to amend the scope of the Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board. The main purpose of these changes is to bring within the Board's scope the activities of travel agents and tour operators. It is also proposed to change the title of the Board to 'Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board'.

A draft Schedule incorporating the changes which it is proposed should be made to Schedule 1 of the Industrial Training (Civil Air Transport Board) Order 1967† was circulated to interested organizations on December 8.

Any organization that considers it has an interest in this draft Schedule and has not yet received a copy should apply to the Department of Employment and Productivity, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1. Observations on the draft should reach the Department by January 5, 1970.

†Statutory Instrument 1967 No. 263.

Consultants to advise on costs of aerodrome navigational services

THE BOARD of Trade has appointed PA Management Consultants Ltd. to undertake a study of the cost-effectiveness of aerodrome navigation services provided by the National Air Traffic Control Services (NATCS) and to advise what savings, if any, are practicable in the costs of those services without reducing safety or efficiency.

The 12 airports involved are: Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick, Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburgh, Bournemouth, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Glamorgan. Heathrow and the Scottish Highlands and Islands aerodromes are excluded because of the special circumstances of their operation.

PA Management Consultants Ltd. have already commenced their inquiries and are expected to submit their report by the summer of 1970.

Gallantry award for coastguard

A COASTGUARD who had to swing on the end of a line to snatch four teenagers from a ledge on a 150 ft. high cliff has been awarded the British Empire Medal for gallantry. He is Coastguardsman Gwilym Davies.

During the night of August 3, Tenby (Pembrokeshire) coastguard station received an emergency call that four people had been cut off by the tide, and were stranded on a ledge near the foot of some cliffs.

The Tenby lifeboat was launched, and the coastguard cliff rescue company, with Coastguardsman Davies, went to the cliff. The lifeboat located the stranded people, and illuminated the cliffs with its searchlight, but was unable to get in close enough to effect a rescue. Coastguardsman Davies was lowered by line down the cliff and succeeded in bringing all four to safety.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance.

NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere.

NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance.

The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Parliamentary answers on aviation and shipping

Below are a number of Parliamentary Answers relating to the aviation and shipping industries.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8

Marine search and rescue

Asked whether the committee set up to inquire into the marine search and rescue organization in the United Kingdom had yet reported, and whether the report would be published. Lord Beswick replied that the committee had not yet reported, but was expected to do so by the end of this year, or soon after When the President of the Board of Trade received the report, he would consider whether or not it was desirable to publish it.

Tug stability

Asked to take steps to initiate an International Standard on Tug Stability, Mr. Roberts, said recommendations on the stability standards of new sea-going tugs and other sea-going ships plying on international voyages had recently been circulated to Member Governments by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Oil leakages at sea

Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what proposals he had put to the International Conference at Brussels on the issues of civil liability arising from accidents or other oil leakages at sea. Mr. Mason replied: The Conference, which ended on November 29, adopted a Convention based on a compromise initiated by the United Kingdom delegation led by Lord Devlin. Except in certain limited circumstances it places liability on the tanker owner up to a maximum of £56 a gross ton and subject to a ceiling of £5·8 million. It also provides for compulsory insurance.'

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9

Supersonic commercial flights

Replying to a question on plans to prevent supersonic commercial flights by aircraft over land in the countries of the United Kingdom and within 40 miles of the nearest coastline, Mr. Roberts said: 'Section 19 of the Civil Aviation Act 1968 conveys power to restrict or prohibit supersonic flights over the United Kingdom. No decision has yet been taken on the extent of the restrictions to be imposed but a decision will be taken well before any supersonic aircraft enter commercial service.'

Runway-arresting systems

Answering a question on runway-arresting systems at British airports, Mr. Roberts said a number of types of arrester systems was being considered but none was yet fully suitable for civil aircraft operations. The actual provision of an arrester system at an airport would be a matter for the airport authority.

Airline liability

Mr. Roberts was asked what was the policy of HM Government regarding the proposal put forward by the Government of the United States of America to the International Civil Aviation Organization for the fixing of a top limit of airline liability of $100,000 per passenger where there had been no negligence on the part of the airline. Mr. Roberts answered that the United States Government submitted to a Legal Sub-Committee of ICAO comprehensive proposals for the revision of those parts of the Warsaw Convention which governed the liability of airlines in respect of their passengers. Strict liability and an unbreakable upper limit of $100,000 per passenger were important features of these proposals, which must, however, be considered as a whole. They would come before the full Legal Committee of ICAO next February and in the meantime the Government's reaction to them was generally welcoming.

BEA and BOAC financial results

A Member asked if general directions would be given to British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways to publish in their annual reports a breakdown of the financial results of their operations by routes or geographical area. 'No', replied Mr. Goronwy Roberts. 'The question of publication of more financial data should be looked at in the context of the industry as a whole. For the present I do not think that the publication of financial results in the detail suggested should be forced upon either the Air Corporations or other airlines.'

Third London Airport

The President was asked what steps he had taken to ensure that, in assessing the merits of Foulness as a possible site for the third London Airport, full consideration would be given to its potential as a combined airport and deep-sea port. Mr. Mason answered that under the terms of reference announced by his predecessor, the Roskill Commission was at present considering sites for a Third London Airport. The Commission had already announced that, in considering the costs of an airport at Foulness, it would take account of the effect upon those costs of any possible port development. 'I am confident that the Commission will do this adequately,' added the President.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

Trawler safety

A Member asked if a statement would be made about the safety of trawlers off Iceland during the winter months. Mr. Mason, President of the Board of Trade, said: 'I have stationed a support ship off Iceland this winter to provide weather advice. Other recommendations of the Holland Martin Committee relating to the safety of trawlers in these waters are receiving urgent attention.'

Oil pollution

A Member asked if a statement would be made on the convention adopted in Brussels on November 28 by 28 nations, including Great Britain, under which shipowners would be held responsible for oil pollution of the sea and its consequences, and also on the second convention giving nations the right to intervene after an accident to safeguard their interests in the face of pollution dangers. Mr. Roy Mason replied: 'As regards the first convention I would refer to the answer given on December 8 to the Member for West Lothian. As regards the second part of the question, I understand from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the convention referred to defines the circumstances in which a coastal state may take measures on the high seas to prevent grave and immediate danger to its coastline, or coastal interests, in the event of accidents at sea involving pollution by oil. The convention requires that measures taken by the coastal state shall be proportionate to the damage which is threatened. There is provision for the payment of compensation by any party to the convention which takes measures on contravention of its provisions and for compulsory conciliation followed by arbitration in case of dispute.'

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11

Trans-Siberian air route negotiation

Asked to make a statement on the progress of negotiations for a trans-Siberian air route for the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Mr. Roberts said: 'Discussions with the USSR about such a route have taken place over the last few months at both government and airline level and indeed are in progress in Moscow at the present time.'

Bermuda agreement

Mr. Roberts was asked what plans he had for a re-examination of the 1946 Bermuda Agreement between this country and the United States for the regulation of air services between the two counries. Mr. Roberts said: 'We already have much in mind the practical working of the Air Services Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.'

Container terminal at Tilbury – correction

A MISPRINT occurred in last week's Parliamentary Answers (page 1575). Mr. Roberts was quoted as saying that the additional overseas costs arising from trans-shipment at Continental ports, due to the ban by London dockers on the container terminal at Tilbury, was £12 million. This should read £2 million.

Government Publications

required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1

Ratio of stocks to GNP

Asked how the present level of industrial stocks in relation to the present gross national product compared with recent periods of similar industrial growth, Mr. A. Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, said he would publish in *Hansard* a table showing quarterly from 1958 the ratio of total stocks to gross domestic product both measured at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted (quarterly figures of gross national product were not available at constant prices). The ratio at the end of June 1969, was higher than during 1964 and similar to that in the last half of 1960 and first half of 1961, periods when industrial production was growing at 2 per cent per annum, a similar rate to that in the first half of 1969.

Manufacturing investment in 1970

The Minister of Technology was asked what was his latest estimate of the level of manufacturing investment during the first two quarters of 1970; and how such an estimate compared with the out-turn, in constant money terms, in the first two quarters of each of the immediately preceding five years.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied: 'Information is collected, in the Investment Intentions Inquiry, only for calendar years as a whole. The latest inquiry indicated an increase in the volume of manufacturers' investment between 1969 and 1970 in the region of 10 per cent. Past figures of manufacturers' investment in the first two quarters of each year have been at constant (1963) prices: £647 million in 1969, £608 million in 1968, £647 million in 1967, £649 million in 1966 and £628 million in 1965.'

Manufacturing investment and GNP

In reply to another question Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that at current prices fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry accounted for 4.4 per cent of gross domestic product in the second quarter of 1969 compared with 5.1 per cent in 1961.

Level of industrial stocks

Asked what studies the Minister had made of the level of industrial stocks, Mr. Harold Lever, Paymaster General, said that research was carried on within Departments, and in addition the Government was making funds available for outside research.

Effectiveness of regional development

Replying to a question as to what steps the Minister was taking to make the present methods of regional development more effective, Mr. Eric Varley, Minister of State, Ministry of Technology, said: 'The recent changes in the responsibilities and structure of the Department will facilitate appraisal of the regional implications of our industrial and economic policies. My Rt. Hon. Friends intends to keep a close watch on the effectiveness of those regional measures for which he is responsible.'

New factories in South-West

Asked how many square feet of new factories had been built per 1,000 of the population in the South-Western Development Area since 1964, and what was the equivalent figure for all the other development areas taken together, Mr. Varley said: '3.4 and 5.6 respectively, based on the number of factories completed for manufacturing industries between January 1, 1964 and March 31, 1969, for which industrial development certificates have been issued.'

He also answered questions dealing with efforts to provide further employment in Sunderland, West Auckland, Bishop Auckland and the Ashington area of Northumberland.

Investment and employment premiums in DAs

The Minister of Technology was asked what was the total amount of investment and regional employment premiums, respectively, paid to development areas in Great Britain, and the percentage of such sums which went to Scotland, in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Mr. Varley said that investment grant paid to development areas in Great Britain in the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69 totalled £343 million of which £96 million or 28 per cent went to Scotland. He understood from the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, that regional employment premiums totalled £136 million of which an estimated £53 million or 39 per cent went to Scotland.

The Minister said he would publish a table in *Hansard* giving the value of development grants per 1,000 of the population in the South-Western DA since 1964 and the equivalent figure for other DAs.

Proposed tariff on imported textiles

The Minister was asked if he was aware that the protection of the proposed tariff on imported textiles would be nullified by the drop in costs of overseas production, due to the collapse of the black market in quotas, and what steps he proposed to take to remedy this situation.

Dr. Ernest Davies replied that the Textile Council were well aware of the point. Nonetheless they were confident that a decision to replace the quotas on cotton textiles by a tariff on imports from the Commonwealth would encourage the industry to reduce its costs to such an extent that the tariff would be more effective than the quotas in limiting imports into this country.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5

Official visit to Japan

Asked if he would pay an official visit to Japan in view of the success of the recent British week held there and the increased trade possibilities it had created, Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade, replied that he had no immediate plans to follow up his predecessor's visit to Japan which took place at the end of September in connection with British Week, he looked forward to doing so at a later date when it could be conveniently arranged.

Expansion of Anglo-Japanese trade

The President of the Board of Trade was asked what plans he had for the expansion of Anglo-Japanese trade as a result of his recent talks with the Japanese Minister of Industry and Trade; what progress was being made in the liberalization of trade between Great Britain and Japan; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Mason replied that substantial progress had been made over the last few years in liberalizing trade in both directions. In his conversations with the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry during his recent visit to London, they agreed to try to remove the remaining restrictions on both sides, and negotiations to this end were in progress.

'I am glad to say that our exports to Japan in the first ten months of this year were some 34 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year,' added Mr. Mason.

Mission to Japan

The President was asked if he would send a mission from his department to Japan to study the possibility of British manufacturers taking advantage of the expanding markets for British goods likely to be created by the projected expansion of the Japanese economic infrastructure, especially the roads system; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Mason replied: 'Our commercial posts in Japan regularly report on all such developments and full account is taken by my Department and BNEC of the trade possibilities in this field in arranging both inward and outward missions.'

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8

British entry into the Common Market

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, was asked if he would issue a White Paper itemizing the effects, industry by industry, of British entry into the Common Market, in the light of their representations on the matter. He replied by referring to the answers given by the Prime Minister on October 16 on the subject of a White Paper, and added, 'The facts will be presented to the House as helpfully as possible but I doubt whether it will be practical to include an industry by industry analysis.'

Computer Aided Design Committee

A Member asked why the Minister of Technology had closed down the Computer Aided Design Committee; which body or to whom the sub-committees, including the Mechanical and Information Retrieval Group would now report to; what facility or technique was planned to ensure that the views of the computer industry were taken into account other than the informal links with individual civil servants. Dr. Ernest Davies, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, replied that the Computer Aided Design Committee was set up to establish the importance of the computer as an aid to design. 'Through the valuable work of its sub-committees and otherwise, it has been successful,' he continued. 'It would not be right, in view of this success, for so many able and public-spirited men to continue to give their valuable time. It was stated at the last meeting of the committee that the chairman of sub-commitees should report to the Head of Systems and Automation Division. This continues to be the case. Sponsorship of the computer industry is the responsibility of the Electronics and Computers Division. In the special case of Computer Aided Design, responsibility rests with the Systems and Automation Division through the Director of the Computer Aided Design Centre near Cambridge.'

(Continued on next page)

Industrial Liaison Centre at Sunderland

Answering a request for a statement on the work of the Industrial Liaison Centre at Sunderland, Mr. Varley said: 'Since September 1965 the Industrial Liaison Officer at Sunderland has visited over half the smaller manufacturing companies in the area. He has recently been handling about 250 inquiries a year. Comments from industry suggest that his work is generally appreciated.'

Industrial development

Mr. Varley answered questions on industrial development in the Mexborough and Wombwell areas.

Reclaimed rubber

Answering a question on the percentage of reclaimed rubber used in the total rubber consumption of the country, Dr. Davies said: 'About 6 per cent in the first half of this year. I am satisfied that our manufacturers are using reclaim wherever they can.'

Plastic-coated steel

A Member asked what steps were being taken in view of the industrial and export advantages which the new British invention of plastic-coated steel corrosion-free bodies for use in vehicles possessed to facilitate the manufacture of this invention. Dr. Davies said production of plastic-coated steel had reached 50,000 tons per annum and was continuing to rise steadily. The British Steel Corporation had recently approved plans for a further increase in production capacity. Development work on further applications of this material is being actively pursued.

Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems

Answering a Member who asked when he expected to receive a report from the inspectors appointed to investigate the affairs of Pergamon Press Limited and the International Learning Systems Corporation Limited, Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade, said the inspectors had hoped to report by the end of this year. Unfortunately, delays now made it unlikely that the report would be available before the middle of next year.

Imports of Chinese rabbit carcases

Stating that during the first half of 1969 4,726 tons of Chinese rabbit carcases were imported into the United Kingdom at a cost of over £1,100,000, reflecting a price below the cost of production, a Member asked if steps would be taken to stop these imports which were causing damage to domestic producers of rabbit meat. Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, replied that imports of rabbit meat from China in the first half of 1969 were 3,676 tons, value £862,700 c.i.f. If any reliable information about Chinese costs of production was available, she would be glad to have it. It was understood that, following discussions with the Board of Trade, representatives of the British producers were considering the possibility of making an application under the anti-dumping legislation.

Exports to USSR

'I am disappointed that our exports to the USSR have not continued to grow this year, following the very sharp rise last year', said Mrs. Dunwoody, asked to make a statement about the level of exports to and imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 'but fluctuations are to be expected when the figures reflect the completion of very large contracts. The rise in imports from the USSR is accounted for chiefly by commodities such as furs and skins, diamonds and silver for which London is an entrepot.'

Association of International Accountants

The President was asked what steps he had taken to fulfil the undertakings given by the then Minister of State during the Committee Stage of the Companies Act 1967 in April 1967 to the Association of International Accountants. Mrs. Dunwoody said 'The undertakings given by the then Minister of State were fulfilled by him and his successor. Deputations from the Association were received on February 6 and June 26, 1968.'

Imports of Rumanian foodstuffs

A member asked whether, in the recent negotiations with Rumania, any further imports of Rumanian temperate foodstuffs, of a kind produced in the United Kingdom, were envisaged or encouraged; and which foodstuffs were so covered by the agreement resulting from those discussions. Mrs. Dunwoody replied that most of our imports of temperate foodstuffs from Rumania entered the United Kingdom under Open Licence. For those goods still subject to quantitative restrictions import quotas for the year October 1, 1969-September 30, 1970, were negotiated in September last. The list of quotas, which included some temperate foodstuffs, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 8.

Exports of pigs

Mrs. Dunwoody circulated in *Hansard* figures showing the monthly figures of exports of pigs, live and carcase, from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9

Investment grants

Replying to questions on plans for the extension of investment grants and other financial assistance to further sections of the computer industry, in software and hardware, and for further financial support for British-made software and timsharing systems for the computer industry other than International Computers Ltd., Dr. Davies said the application of the investment grant scheme to the rapidly changing technology of the computer field was kept under continuous review but the Ministry of Technology had no plans for the extension of grants to further sections of the industry at present. 'We are not at present proposing to launch new schemes for other financial assistance to computer hardware or software companies but we shall continue to support worthwhile projects for software and hardware development including software for multi-access systems with both British software houses and computer manufacturers,' said Dr. Davies.

Foreign Affairs debate

The debate on Foreign Affairs was reported in *Hansard* (col. 249).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

Rape-seed oil

Asked by a member what were the total imports of rape-seed oil during each of the last three years, Mrs. Dunwoody, said in reply that as the answer contained a number of figures, she would circulate it in the official report.

Following is the information

UK Imports of rape-seed

Year	Tons	£'000 (cif)
1966	42,137	2,024
1967	40,030	1,770
1968	79,282	3,354
1968 January-October	73,430	3,151
1969 January-October	63,342	2,724

Common market referendum debate

The debate on the Common Market Referendum was reported in *Hansard* (col. 442).

Employment in Scotland debate

The debate on Scotland (Employment) was reported in *Hansard* (col. 511).

Nuclear power plant

A Member asked what progress had been made with Greece in the sale of a nuclear power plant to them; and could a statement be made on future trade relations with that country. The President answered that negotiations between the parties concerned for the sale of a nuclear power station were still in progress. Exports to Greece were increasing.

Rumanian agreement

A Member asked if, following the agreement reached in consultation with the Board of Trade by a consortium of British firms to build an irrigation system in Rumania, what agricultural commodies in value and tonnage it was estimated would be imported into this country as a reciprocal part of the agreement. Mrs. Dunwoody said she understood that British firms had undertaken to purchase £30 million of Rumanian food and feedstuffs over the next 10 years in connection with this contract. The commodities imported in any year would presumably reflect the supply and demand situation at the time.

Industrial development

Mr Varley answered questions on industrial development in Scotland and in the Rugeley area.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11

Royal Commission on pollution

Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, announced the setting up of a Standard Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution and also an Advisory Council on Noise, following a report from Mr. Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Local Government and Regional Planning.

Government Publications

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, WC1

New Books

Algeria: a Market Report. (23 pages. London Chamhber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4. 7s. 6d.) The Algerian market is one of the most neglected in the Middle East from the point of view of United Kingdom exports. In 1968 Algeria's imports exceeded £300 million, of which 90 per cent were from free currency sources. This makes her the West's second biggest customer, next to Iran, in the Moslem countries of the Middle East. Of the total, less than 2 per cent was supplied by the United Kingdom. This trade mission report emphasizes the failure on the part of British firms to analyse realistically the nature of the Algerian market and to realize its full potential. The report says that the British lack of awareness of Algeria's purchasing power is disturbing. British contractors often fail to reply to invitations to tender for large contracts; or else they put in offers in English, using British Standard specifications without even attempting to give the French equivalent. On the subject of French influence the report says that any view of Algeria which sees her as French dominated or as an adjunct to the French economy is outdated and bears no relation to present facts. Major British companies are insisting on supplying to Algerian Government monopolies through French associates when the Algerian Government has ordered its companies to diversify away from France. However, in spite of these criticisms, the London Chamber of Commerce points to two factors which may favour the British exporters. The first factor is the decision by the Algerian Government to spend £200 million on an ambitious Four Year Development Plan, which is aimed at diversification and industrialization of agriculture, in petro-chemical and other industries, in education, housing and tourism. The Algerians are already seeking equipment and plant from all over the world for this programme and are keen to increase their trade with Britain. The second factor is the tendency on the part of the Algerians (in spite of the large French share of Algeria's imports) to buy on the open market. *Algeria: a Market Report* describes the ways in which the United Kingdom can gain a greater proportion of Algeria's imports. The report also lists over 50 projects being undertaken by the Algerians which offer good opportunities for British firms either for the sale of complete plant, 'know-how' or sub-contracting.

Industrial Planning in France, by John H. McArthur and Bruce R. Scott. (617 pages. Published by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Distributed by Bailey Bros. & Swinfen Ltd. £6) This study reports the results of a research project which was designed to identify and analyse the functioning of the national planning process for the industrial sector of the French economy and to evaluate the contribution of this distinctive French planning experiment as part of the overall business-government relationship in France. At the outset the authors shared a widespread belief that the French national planning process had exercised both a substantial and a constructive influence over industrial development and corporate strategies, and that this voluntary and noncoercive process would prove of increasing utility and relevance, not just in France but in other developed countries as well. After more than three years in France studying some 50 companies covering a spectrum from light to heavy industry (including a number of the leading nationalized enterprises), the numerous commissions under the National Planning Commission, and key government ministries, the authors concluded that the influence of the national planning process on company and industrial strategies was much less significant than they had expected, and that this influence had declined since the 1950s. The fundamental reasons appeared to stem from the changing requirements of an economy passing from scarcity to relative abundance and the emergence of France from a 'closed' to an 'open' economy as part of the Common Market. This book describes in detail the bases for these conclusions The chapters are grouped in six major categories: background material; analytical approach; immediate findings about French industrial enterprise; state influence on the economy; conclusions on the influence of the national planning process on corporate strategies; and recommendations for action.

The Performance of Foreign-Owned Firms in Canada, by A. E. Safarian. (141 pages. Canadian-American Committee, Private Planning Association of Canada, 757 Sun Life Building, Montreal 110, Quebec. $2.00) The Canadian-American Committee was established in 1957 to study problems arising from growing interdependence between Canada and the United States. It is sponsored by two non-profit research organizations – the National Planning Association in the United States and the Private Planning Association of Canada. The Committee is sponsoring a series of objective research studies on various aspects of Canadian-American relations, each written by an expert. The present volume examines the operations of foreign-owned – principally United States-owned – subsidiaries in Canada. Professor Safarian of the University of Toronto has previously written *Foreign Ownership of Canadian Industry* (McGraw-Hill, 1966), and part of the material here published first appeared in that volume. However, new data which have become available since the book was completed have been added. Professor Safarian examines characteristics of the managers and the boards of the foreign-owned firms; the distribution of powers between parent and subsidiary; the external trade and research and development performance of foreign-owned firms; returns to the owners; the efficiency of foreign-owned firms; and performance and the problem of extra-territoriality. The findings of comparable research on the performance of United States-owned subsidiaries in Australia and the United Kingdom are also summarized. Professor Safarian concludes that Canadians have worried too much about the effects of private decision-making within international firms, but that they have not given sufficient thought to the serious questions raised by the extraterritorial extension of United States laws and government regulations to Canada through the medium of subsidiary firms, or to the effect on firms' economic performance of Canadian trade and other industrial policies.

The Legal and Practical Aspects of Trade with the Soviet Union, by James Henry Griffen. (373 pages. Frederick A. Praeger; distributed in the United Kingdom by Pall Mall Press. £8 5s.) The latest volume in the series of *Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development* has been specifically written to try and eliminate from the mind of the American businessman some of the misunderstandings which have for too long shrouded United States-Soviet trade transactions. It attempts to take the potential trader through a trade transactions step by step. For this reason it will only be of limited value to British businessmen; and the first hundred pages contain a detailed exposition of United States export and import regulations and procedures, with special attention being paid to the provisions specifically governing trade with the USSR. The following chapters, however, deal with the Soviet side of the transaction and cover such topics as the institutional framework of Soviet foreign trading, trends in the development of Soviet foreign trade over the years, and the conduct of negotiations. The author is a lawyer, as well as a practical businessman, and he devotes considerable attention to the capacity of the parties under Soviet law, and to the provisions of the contract of sale. The concluding chapters deal with financial considerations, and with industrial property rights and licensing. The book concludes with over a hundred pages of appendices containing reproductions of forms and documents. Again, much of this – facsimiles of United States Customs and Department of Commerce forms – will not concern British businessmen; but other items – the information on Soviet foreign trade organizations, reproductions of Soviet forms, specimen contracts, purchase order and licensing agreement – are of real value.

The Economic Structure, by P. W. Musgrave. *Aspects of Modern Sociology: The Social Structure of Modern Britain.* (121 pages. Longmans. 25s.) The main principle around which this book is organized is that the ideas that men hold about the economy govern their economic behaviour. An outline is given of the ideas inherent in a capitalist economic system and of the Marxist critique of this system. *The Economic Structure* is divided into two parts. Part one analyses economic institutions and part two examines economic behaviour. *Aspects of Modern Sociology* Series has been designed for courses offered by universities, colleges of education, colleges of technology, and colleges of further education, to meet the needs of students training for social work, teaching and a wide variety of other professions.

Automotive Industries in Developing Countries, by Jack Baranson. *World Bank Staff Occasional Papers Number Eight.* (106 pages. Johns Hopkins Press: distributed in the United Kingdom by IBEG Ltd. £1 9s.) This study on the automotive industries is one of three case studies prepared as part of a broader research project undertaken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, dealing with the experience of developing countries in the establishment of capital goods industries. It starts by analysing the quantitative aspects of supply and demand in automotive products by developing economies viewed in the world context, and in the light of this, studies the adaptation problems of international companies and of manufacturing affiliates. This, in turn, leads to the heart of the analysis – the chapter on comparative costs, which demonstrates that inefficiency in automotive production is largely due to the inefficiency of small-scale production of components and parts, and that average total costs increase proportionately to the diseconomies of scale imposed by the domestic content requirement. The evidence from country studies on Argentina, Yugoslavia and New Zealand is presented; and the final chapter contains a critique of the effects of protection, evaluates possible changes in market structure to improve the economic efficiency of automotive production, and ends with suggestions for further research.

Other Publications

ADDENDUM 1969 TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1968, published under the direction of the General Medical Council pursuant to the Medical Act 1956. 120 pages. The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1. £3 5s.

THE CONNOISSEUR ART SALES ANNUAL 1969. 630 pages. The Connoisseur, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1. £9 9s.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1970	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
January 6-8	Road making equipment, commercial and private vehicles	Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, (Tel. 54272).

Excavators and angledozers; Caterpillar 'D7' tractors (with winch); hydraulic tippers; drop side trucks; Coles, Neales, AEC and Taylor 'Jumbo' mobile cranes; dumpers; Leyland 'Hippo' trucks (diesel); AEC 'Matador' tractors and vans (with electric generators); workshop vans; water tank trailers; two-wheeled refuller trailers (1,000 galls.); Thames fire tender complete with fire pump, ladders, hoses, etc.; Bedford fire trailers; Scammell trailers and tractors; Land Rover GPs, Pick-Ups and Station Wagons; Vanden Plas Princess and Humber 'New Hawk' limousines; Morris Minor 1,000s, Mini Minors, Commercial, Utility and Mini Vans, Mini Buses and commercial ambulances; Hillman 'Huskys'; Ford 'Zephyr,' Anglia, Popular and Cortina saloons and estates; Commer light bus (10 seater) and utility vans; Austin vans and ambulances; Standard 'Ensign' saloons and estates; Vauxhall Viva and Victor saloons; Aston Martin 3·7 Litre saloon; Bedford Utilecons; vans, trucks, tractors and coaches; Thames coaches, vans and ambulances; BSA, Triumph and Matchless motor cycles; Douglas 'Vespa' scooters.

January 13	Technical and miscellaneous stores, vehicles	Regional Depot, RAOC, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford (Tel. 0432-4366.)

Austin K2 2-ton vans; Thames ET6 5-ton signal, operation and rescue cans; Land Rovers; Thames ambulances; Brockhouse 2-wheeled trailers; Austin '152' omnicoach; Morris commercial vans; Austin A40 Countryman cars; motor cycles; machine tools including, bending and rolling machines; drilling machines; circular saws; hand operated swaging machine; flexible shaft descalers; surfacing, planing and thicknessing machines; arc welding plants; wood turning lathe; tool and cutter grinders; MT spares; electrical and electronic equipment including, transformers; radio receivers; electronic valves; electric cable; electric motors, etc.; mixed ferrous scrap; store racking; radiac equipment; metal containers; wooden boxes.

January 21	Miscellaneous stores	TA & VR Centre, Meadowforth Road, Stirling	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow E.1. (Tel. 140-554 2447.)

Industrial, electrical, electronic, garage and engineering plant; aircraft spares, equipment and tyres; motor vehicle spares; machine tools; hand tools; canvas sheeting and tentage; webbing; scrap rubber, canvas and rags; kitchen utensils and cutlery; miscellaneous office and household furniture; clothing and textiles; large assortment of miscellaneous general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to dates of sales, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Horizontal borer; bench, pillar and radial drills; universal and tool and cutter grinders; gear cutting and grinding machines; centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and universal millers; engraving; shaping, sheet metalworking and woodworking machines. Located at Gosport, Hants. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Army Sales (Sales 4 b ii (A)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. January 15, 1970.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of addresses is given on pages i-viii of October 1 issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 437, *Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

REDUNDANT PLANT WANTED:

Machine tools, sheet metal machinery, foundry and forging plant, cranes and lifting equipment, electric motors, transformers, switchgear etc.

Specialists in difficult dismantling operations.
Prompt inspection and settlement.

C. M. HARTSHORNE & CO. LTD.,
Shepley, Huddersfield.
Phone Kirkburton 2255.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licence of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	November 24, 1969	
1,015,904	Dr. Amos Nathan	Electronic function generator.
	December 1, 1969	
846,821	The Dow Chemical Company	Foamed polyrethanes.
876,620	Firth Cleveland Limited	Improvements relating to machines for inducing movemement of fluids.
955,879	The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf Limited	Improvements in apparatus for clearing silt and mud.
1,035,788	Wolfgang Motz	Method and apparatus for manufacturing lead-through conductors in three parts for electronic values.
1,037,836	Viktor Seid	Mobile ballast cleaning machines.
1,038,518	Viktor Seid	A ballast tamping device.
1,058,641	Metzeler Aktiengesellschaft	A mixture for improving the physical and cord-adhesion properties of natural and synthetic rubbers.
1,075,287	Solvay & Cie	Vinylidene chloride copolymer emulsions.
1,081,185	Eric Fredrick Baxter	Walking stick and crutch.
1,085,938	International Standard Electric Corporation	Voice-frequency key dialling telephone system.
1,100,874	Societe Continentale de Materiels de Travaux Publics	Supercharged internal-combustion engine power units.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE,
Comptroller.

The Patents Office.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise.

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable Income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,826	1963	1963 21,757	1963 20,125	1963 20,125	1966 11,372	1963 4,916	1963 1,055	1963 1,020	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	642	411	91	50
1965	108	112	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	117	400	262	49	45
1966	110	113	122	120	107	100	124	128	113	128	125	241	147	19	6
1967	112	114	126	126	110	101	133	124	121	138	143	169	–39	10	11
1968	115	120	135	134	112	104	138	128	134	146	143	160	–47	75	95
1967															
3rd quarter	112	114	129	127	111	102	134	122	120	142	146	–33	–25	–10	–21
4th quarter	112	116	129	129	112	104	132	120	118	139	147	76	–30	22	2
1968															
1st quarter	115	118	133	134	114	105	137	120	130	146	147	–74	–100	5	49
2nd quarter	113	119	133	131	109	102	135	120	125	149	144	61	24	22	1
3rd quarter	115	120	135	135	112	103	137	128	133	145	139	40	7	10	5
4th quarter	118	122	138	138	113	104	144	144	146	144	141	133	23	38	40
1969															
1st quarter	115	122	141	138	111	102	131	121	128	137	136	117	120	–11	13
2nd quarter	114	123	140	141	112	104	131	134	135	128	129	22	32r	– 8r	– 3
3rd quarter		124 p				103		139 p	140 p				–38 p	–17 p	– 1
1969															
May		123				103									
June		124				104									
July		124 p				102									
August		124 p				105									
September		124 p				103									
October						103									

	Orders		Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand (end period)	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports	
	at 1963 prices	at 1958 prices	Index†	% Increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	Apr. 1959	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4.983	1963 4.211	series in £ million
1964	119	124	107·0	*3·3*	103·9	101·9	148·6	361	221	24,567	114	105	–381
1965	123	121	112·1	*4·8*	106·8	104·6	157·9	309	265	24,784	115	112	– 50
1966	118	105	116·5	*3·9*	110·2	107·3	168·5	325	254	24,834	119	120	64
1967	108	114	119·4	*3·5*	108·4	108·2	175·3	515	175	24,475	129	119	–283
1968	108	129	125·0	*4·7*	120·5	112·4	187·3	543	189	24,319	159	147	–265
1967													
3rd quarter	112	105	119·0	*1·7*	107·1	108·4	177·3	555	163	24,502	125	120	18
4th quarter	108	114	120·4	*2·1*	114·5	109·2	179·7	538	182	24,395	137	109	–255
1968													
1st quarter	107	117	122·1	*3·0*	122·9	111·4	184·8	511	184	24,362	156	142	– 91
2nd quarter	104	125	125·0	*4·5*	119·5	112·5	185·8	550	180	24,313	155	139	–101
3rd quarter	104	129	125·7	*5·6*	119·3	112·8	187·7	580	182	24,293	161	151	– 7
4th quarter	107	129	127·2	*5·6*	120·4	113·1	191·0	533	210	24 309	163	155	– 66
1969													
1st quarter	111	134	129·7	*6·2*	122·3	114·1	194·6	499	206	24,324	162	154	26r
2nd quarter	119	131 p	131·8	*5·4*	124·2	115·1	195·4	527	195		168	162	65r
3rd quarter	115 p	131 p	132·0	*5·0*	126·1	116·5	197·3	581	192		167	173	141r
1969													
May	119	131 p	131·5	*5·3*	123·9	115·1	195·4	518	196		166	162	
June	119	131 p	132·1	*5·3*	124·9	115·4	195·7	543	191		173	170	
July	116 p	132 p	132·1	*5·3*	124·8	116·0	196·6	577	186		170	163	
August	114 p	132 p	131·8	*4·9*	127·0	116·4	197·1	585	192		165	180	
September	115 p	131 p	132·2	*5·1*	126·4	117·0	198·2	580	199		166	176	
October			133·2	*5·4*	125·9 p	117·3 p	198·4	555	202		169	176	
November					127·2 p	117·4 p		536	206		167 p	177 p	

†Not seasonally adjusted.

General assessment of the economic situation

(From the article on the Economic Situation published in Economic Trends, *September 1969. [Note: Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data]).*

Demand and output

THE NATIONAL INCOME and expenditure estimates for the third quarter have not yet been published; there are, however, some indications of the likely out-turn. Real gross domestic product as measured from output data should show a modest rise on the second quarter. Both industrial and manufacturing production, on the provisional indices, were unchanged in September, for the third month running; but, despite continuing strikes in the motor and steel industries, manufacturing production in the third quarter as a whole was up by about ½ per cent on the second quarter and industrial production by rather less. Real g.d.p. measured from expenditure data is likely to record a larger increase between the two quarters. Exports and consumers' expenditure rose over the period, the former strongly, and on the evidence of the last Board of Trade investment intentions inquiry, manufacturing investment is also likely to have increased – certainly the substantial rise in home engineering deliveries in the third quarter is consistent with this expectation. The labour market indicators meanwhile continue to point to some increase in demand for labour. Unfilled vacancies rose further between October and November while unemployment fell. Hours of overtime worked in manufacturing industry have been on a slight upward trend in recent months; and industrial employment steadied in October after falling almost continuously since last spring.

There is virtually no information yet about the course of demand and activity during the fourth quarter. Customers' expenditure, after rising by ½ per cent in the third quarter, may have been little changed in October: the volume of retail sales was then at about the same level as in the third quarter and car registrations only slightly higher. Hire purchase contracts for new and used cars rose in October to the highest level so far this year, but dropped back in November, possibly partly because some models were in short supply because of industrial stoppages. Taking October and November together, hire purchase contracts for new cars were at around the same rate as in the third quarter.

External position

The balance of payments on the combined current and long-term capital account showed a surplus of £214 million in the third quarter, compared with a surplus of £72 million in the second quarter. A surplus of £141 million on current account included a visible surplus of £10 million arrived at after deducting payments for United States miltary aircraft and £17 million for recording disturbances in exports in the quarter. A number of large favourable items contributed to produce a net inflow of £73 million on long-term capital account.

The recent run of trade figures indicates that the high rate of exports has been maintained with a continued upward movement, while imports have remained fairly steady. The current account of the balance of payments continues to be in substantial surplus. Exports in November were £620 million (f.o.b.); the net effect of the various special factors which have affected the recording of exports in earlier months was negligible and no adjustment is required. In the three months September to November, exports averaged £618 million a month, 3 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Imports in November were £687 million (c.i.f.), excluding United States military aircraft. In the three months September-November, they averaged £685 million, virtually the same as in the preceding three months. The visible trade balance in November, excluding United States military aircraft, was in surplus by £12 million, making a surplus in the three months September-November of £15 million a month compared with a deficit of £7 million a month in the three months June-August. The surplus on invisibles, which in the third quarter was £44 million a month, is estimated to be running currently at about £40 million a month.

Costs and prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The broad picture of cost-price movements in the United Kingdom over the past two years is as follows. Devaluation induced a general rise in the cost of imported materials in late 1967 and during 1968; while this year prices of imported base metals have risen sharply in line with world prices. Labour costs have also risen substantially with the strong rise of earnings, but a good rate of productivity growth has served to limit the rate of increase in unit labour costs. With the rise in import and labour costs, wholesale prices of manufactures have risen appreciably. This has contributed to the rise in the retail prices index and the rise has been accentuated by the increases in indirect tax rates aimed at moderating consumers' expenditure in the interests of strengthening the balance of payments. Export prices have also risen considerably; however, in dollar terms – which is what matters from the point of view of international competitiveness – they were still significantly lower, in the third quarter of this year, than on the eve of devaluation. A broad comparison of the movement of unit labour costs in manufacturing in the United Kingdom with that among major competitor countries overseas suggests that in the autumn of this year much of the relative cost advantage conferred by devaluation remained. These developments are amplified in the following paragraphs.

The index of prices of basic materials and fuels used by manufacturing industry rose sharply immediately after devaluation, but in the last quarter of 1968 it was at only about the same level as in the first quarter. This year, however, the index has risen strongly – by 5 per cent between December 1968 and November 1969. (This figure excludes food, drink, and tobacco materials.) Higher prices for metals, particularly copper, were largely responsible for this rise, and the resulting rise in costs has thus been especially marked in the electrical engineering industry. In some other industries, such as chemicals, the increase in the cost of materials and fuel during 1969 has been limited, and in textiles there has in fact been a decrease.

Turning to labour costs, the basic weekly rates of manual workers in manufacturing industry rose by 8½ per cent between April 1967 and April 1968 and by 5 per cent in the following 12 months. The corresponding changes in the monthly index of average earnings in manufacturing industry were 7½ per cent and 9¼ per cent. Mainly because of a fast rate of increase in productivity as capacity utilization rose, the rise in unit labour costs in the first of these two periods was modest; in the second period, however, productivity growth slackened and the rise in unit labour costs was therefore more pronounced. Since last April, the growth (at an annual rate) of both weekly wage rates and monthly earnings has been below the rates of the previous two years; but manufacturing labour costs will be raised by the increase in employers' National Insurance contributions in November and the implementation of the second stage of the engineering agreement this month.

As to prices, the index of wholesale prices for manufactured goods sold on the home market (excluding the food, drink and tobacco industries) has followed a broadly similar pattern to that for basic materials and fuels although the overall increase has been smaller: there was a rise in the months after devaluation, followed by a more gentle rise in the last three quarters of 1968, and a faster rate of increase during this year. Apart from the steel industries, the engineering industries show the most appreciable increase this year, as would be expected from the movements in prices of basic materials.

The retail price index (excluding food) was substantially influenced in 1968 by increased indirect taxation, and with increases also in the price of imported goods, showed a more rapid increase during the year than the index of wholesale prices of manufactured goods. With smaller rises in indirect taxation, the retail prices index this year has risen more slowly than in 1968 – by under 3 per cent between January and October of this year, compared with nearly 5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1968.

The increase in export prices resulting from devaluation was spread over a longer period (partly because the indices of unit values are based on deliveries) but appears to have been largely worked out by the end of 1968. Between January and October this year, the export unit value index for manufactured goods increased by only about 1 per cent: increases in the prices of metal manufactures have been an important element here, and may put some further upward pressure on export prices. In the third quarter of this year, export prices of our manufactured goods in dollar terms were still some 4-5 per cent below their level two years ago, whereas the dollar export prices of our main competitors had, on average, risen. Thus devaluation has provided exporters with a considerable price advantage, probably accompanied also by some improvement in profit margins.

Although international comparisons of export price movements are hazardous, particularly for short periods, it would appear that

the United States showed the largest increase in the prices of manufactured exports between the third quarter of 1967 and the second quarter of 1969 with more moderate rises for Japan and France, little change for Germany and a small decline for Italy.

In terms of national currencies, unit labour costs in manufacturing in the United Kingdom seem to have risen only slightly faster than those of our main competitors since the third quarter of 1967. As in the case of export prices, the United States showed the largest increase up to the second quarter of this year. In France and Japan, unit labour costs have risen at much the same rate as in the United Kingdom, while unit labour costs in Italy and Germany have risen more slowly. In terms of dollars (i.e. allowing for the devaluation of sterling), unit labour costs in this country had risen up to the second quarter of this year, much less than those of our competitors, and the combined effect of the recent changes in parity of the deutsche mark and the franc will have been to improve our position further.

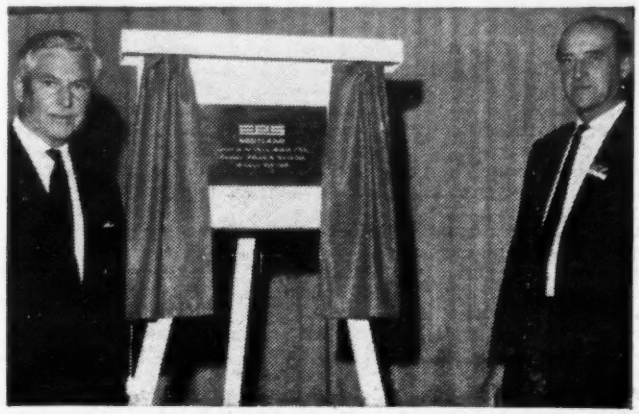
UK Balance of Payments: correction

A NUMBER OF SMALL ERRORS occurred in the table on Invisibles in the note on 'United Kingdom Balance of Payments in the Third Quarter of 1969' in last week's *Journal* (page 1587). The following table gives the corrected figures for those items which were in error.

Invisibles (£ million)

	1969†		
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Credits:			
Other services	224	236	248
Total, private services	609	623	635
Total credits	998	1,010	1,017
Debits:			
Transfers:			
Private	56	59	61
Total debits	837	866	886
Invisible balance	+161	+144	+131

†Seasonally adjusted



Sir Hector McNeil, retiring chairman, Export Council for Europe (left) and Mr. Rex Boucher, chairman of Export Packaging Service Ltd., are seen following the unveiling of a tablet to commemorate the opening by Sir Hector of the new 100,000 sq. ft. factory at Hillington Industrial Estate, Glasgow, recently. The plaque will be mounted at the entrance to the new factory.

EFTA trade in the first nine months of 1969

THE TOTAL imports of the EFTA countries combined amounted to 32 billion United States dollars in the first nine months of 1969, and were 9.4 per cent higher than in the first nine months of 1968. Exports, at 27.6 billion United States dollars, increased by 15 per cent. These increases, especially that for exports are considerably higher than those recorded for the first nine months of 1968 and 1967, when EFTA trade expanded at a rate of about 5 per cent. Seasonally adjusted monthly trade figures show an upturn in trade beginning in April; since then the monthly rate of growth in trade has been gradually rising and was 2 per cent for both imports and exports in September 1969. On a seasonally adjusted basis EFTA imports rose 4¼ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1969, and exports 5 per cent.

Exports of all EFTA countries grew strongly in January-September as compared with the same period of 1968. However, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland, all recorded even more rapid growth in imports. Imports by Norway and the United Kingdom grew rather slowly, and those of Portugal fell 2 per cent.

Intra-EFTA trade

Trade between member countries amounted to 7,235 million dollars (f.o.b.) in the first nine months of 1969, and was 15.7 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year. This was a more rapid increase than that in total EFTA trade. The recovery of United Kingdom exports to EFTA, which increased 21 per cent in this period, was particularly important, although all the other EFTA countries also recorded substantial increases in trade with their partners.

However, in the cases of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, these increases were not as great as those of their total exports. Exports by the EFTA countries combined to individual members increased by over 20 per cent to all except Norway and the United Kingdom. Seasonally adjusted, intra-EFTA trade rose by 3.1 per cent between the second and third quarters, and 1.7 per cent between August and September.

EFTA-EEC trade

EFTA trade with the EEC also developed strongly over the first nine months of 1969, with exports 19 per cent and imports 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1968. The growth of sales to the Community reflected in particular the import boom in France and Italy during the first half of the year, as well as the continuing high level of demand in the Federal Republic of Germany. Very high increases in exports were recorded by all EFTA countries, but on the import side Portugal and the United Kingdom recorded low rates of growth, 3.5 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. However, seasonally adjusted data show a more rapid increase in EFTA imports from the EEC than in exports between the second and third quarters of 1969.

Imports rose 4.7 per cent, while exports increased 3.9 per cent. In September exports rose 1.8 per cent and imports 1.7 per cent above their levels in August, seasonally adjusted.

EFTA trade with the United States

Trade with the United States has risen relatively slowly in the first nine months this year, by comparison with the first nine months of 1968. Imports were 7.4 per cent up, but exports only rose 1.4 per cent, with decreases in the exports of Sweden and the United Kingdom compensated by large gains in those of Austria, Denmark and Finland. Falls in imports from the United States were recorded by Australia and Portugal, but there was a rise of nearly 50 per cent in Danish imports compared with the first nine months of 1968.

Seasonally adjusted, growth in trade with the United States was particularly low in September, relative to other trade flows, exports growing 0.3 per cent and imports 0.1 per cent. However, there was much faster growth in the third quarter as a whole over the second quarter, with imports rising 4.3 per cent and exports 5.3 per cent. Between the first and second quarters both imports and exports had risen by only 1.4 per cent, seasonally adjusted.

EFTA trade with the rest of the world

EFTA exports to the rest of the world were very much higher (15.8 per cent) in the first nine months of 1969 than in the same period of 1968. Such a rate of growth in trade with these areas is most unusual. All EFTA countries except Portugal shared in the increase. Imports rose by 6 per cent, although Portugal and Norway recorded falls in imports of about 5 per cent each. Austria, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland all increased their imports from the rest of the world quite substantially.

General assessment of the economic situation

(From the article on the Economic Situation published in Economic Trends, *September 1969. [Note: Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data]).*

Demand and output

THE NATIONAL INCOME and expenditure estimates for the third quarter have not yet been published; there are, however, some indications of the likely out-turn. Real gross domestic product as measured from output data should show a modest rise on the second quarter. Both industrial and manufacturing production, on the provisional indices, were unchanged in September, for the third month running; but, despite continuing strikes in the motor and steel industries, manufacturing production in the third quarter as a whole was up by about ½ per cent on the second quarter and industrial production by rather less. Real g.d.p. measured from expenditure data is likely to record a larger increase between the two quarters. Exports and consumers' expenditure rose over the period, the former strongly, and on the evidence of the last Board of Trade investment intentions inquiry, manufacturing investment is also likely to have increased – certainly the substantial rise in home engineering deliveries in the third quarter is consistent with this expectation. The labour market indicators meanwhile continue to point to some increase in demand for labour. Unfilled vacancies rose further between October and November while unemployment fell. Hours of overtime worked in manufacturing industry have been on a slight upward trend in recent months; and industrial employment steadied in October after falling almost continuously since last spring.

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Turning to labour costs, the basic weekly rates of manual workers in manufacturing industry rose by 8½ per cent between April 1967 and April 1968 and by 5 per cent in the following 12 months. The corresponding changes in the monthly index of average earnings in manufacturing industry were 7½ per cent and 9¼ per cent. Mainly because of a fast rate of increase in productivity as capacity utilization rose, the rise in unit labour costs in the first of these two periods was modest; in the second period, however, productivity growth slackened and the rise in unit labour costs was therefore more pronounced. Since last April, the growth (at an annual rate) of both weekly wage rates and monthly earnings has been below the rates of the previous two years; but manufacturing labour costs will be raised by the increase in employers' National Insurance contributions in November and the implementation of the second stage of the engineering agreement this month.

As to prices, the index of wholesale prices for manufactured goods sold on the home market (excluding the food, drink and tobacco industries) has followed a broadly similar pattern to that for basic materials and fuels although the overall increase has been smaller: there was a rise in the months after devaluation, followed by a more gentle rise in the last three quarters of 1968, and a faster rate of increase during this year. Apart from the steel industries, the engineering industries show the most appreciable increase this year, as would be expected from the movements in prices of basic materials.

The retail price index (excluding food) was substantially influenced in 1968 by increased indirect taxation, and with increases also in the price of imported goods, showed a more rapid increase during the year than the index of wholesale prices of manufactured goods. With smaller rises in indirect taxation, the retail prices index this year has risen more slowly than in 1968 – by under 3 per cent between January and October of this year, compared with nearly 5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1968.

The increase in export prices resulting from devaluation was spread over a longer period (partly because the indices of unit values are based on deliveries) but appears to have been largely worked out by the end of 1968. Between January and October this year, the export unit value index for manufactured goods increased by only about 1 per cent: increases in the prices of metal manufactures have been an important element here, and may put some further upward pressure on export prices. In the third quarter of this year, export prices of our manufactured goods in dollar terms were still some 4-5 per cent below their level two years ago, whereas the dollar export prices of our main competitors had, on average, risen. Thus devaluation has provided exporters with a considerable price advantage, probably accompanied also by some improvement in profit margins.

Although international comparisons of export price movements are hazardous, particularly for short periods, it would appear that

the United States showed the largest increase in the prices of manufactured exports between the third quarter of 1967 and the second quarter of 1969 with more moderate rises for Japan and France, little change for Germany and a small decline for Italy.

In terms of national currencies, unit labour costs in manufacturing in the United Kingdom seem to have risen only slightly faster than those of our main competitors since the third quarter of 1967. As in the case of export prices, the United States showed the largest increase up to the second quarter of this year. In France and Japan, unit labour costs have risen at much the same rate as in the United Kingdom, while unit labour costs in Italy and Germany have risen more slowly. In terms of dollars (i.e. allowing for the devaluation of sterling), unit labour costs in this country had risen up to the second quarter of this year, much less than those of our competitors, and the combined effect of the recent changes in parity of the deutsche mark and the franc will have been to improve our position further.

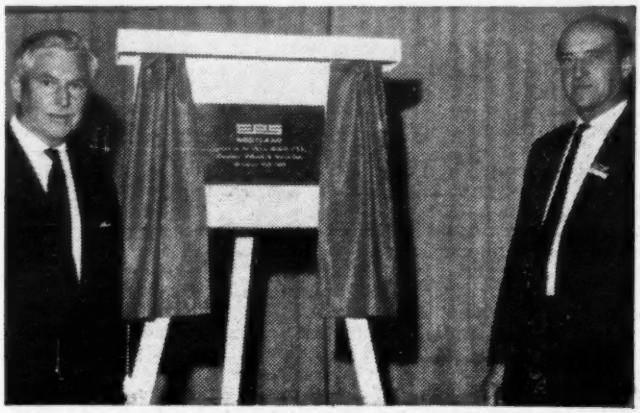
UK Balance of Payments: correction

A NUMBER OF SMALL ERRORS occurred in the table on Invisibles in the note on 'United Kingdom Balance of Payments in the Third Quarter of 1969' in last week's *Journal* (page 1587). The following table gives the corrected figures for those items which were in error.

Invisibles (£ million)

	1969†		
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Credits:			
Other services	224	236	248
Total, private services	609	623	635
Total credits	998	1,010	1,017
Debits:			
Transfers:			
Private	56	59	61
Total debits	837	866	886
Invisible balance	+161	+144	+131

†Seasonally adjusted



Sir Hector McNeil, retiring chairman, Export Council for Europe (left) and Mr. Rex Boucher, chairman of Export Packaging Service Ltd., are seen following the unveiling of a tablet to commemorate the opening by Sir Hector of the new 100,000 sq. ft. factory at Hillington Industrial Estate, Glasgow, recently. The plaque will be mounted at the entrance to the new factory.

EFTA trade in the first nine months of 1969

THE TOTAL imports of the EFTA countries combined amounted to 32 billion United States dollars in the first nine months of 1969, and were 9.4 per cent higher than in the first nine months of 1968. Exports, at 27.6 billion United States dollars, increased by 15 per cent. These increases, especially that for exports are considerably higher than those recorded for the first nine months of 1968 and 1967, when EFTA trade expanded at a rate of about 5 per cent. Seasonally adjusted monthly trade figures show an upturn in trade beginning in April; since then the monthly rate of growth in trade has been gradually rising and was 2 per cent for both imports and exports in September 1969. On a seasonally adjusted basis EFTA imports rose 4½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1969, and exports 5 per cent.

Exports of all EFTA countries grew strongly in January-September as compared with the same period of 1968. However, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland, all recorded even more rapid growth in imports. Imports by Norway and the United Kingdom grew rather slowly, and those of Portugal fell 2 per cent.

Intra-EFTA trade

Trade between member countries amounted to 7,235 million dollars (f.o.b.) in the first nine months of 1969, and was 15.7 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year. This was a more rapid increase than that in total EFTA trade. The recovery of United Kingdom exports to EFTA, which increased 21 per cent in this period, was particularly important, although all the other EFTA countries also recorded substantial increases in trade with their partners.

However, in the cases of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, these increases were not as great as those of their total exports. Exports by the EFTA countries combined to individual members increased by over 20 per cent to all except Norway and the United Kingdom. Seasonally adjusted, intra-EFTA trade rose by 3.1 per cent between the second and third quarters, and 1.7 per cent between August and September.

EFTA-EEC trade

EFTA trade with the EEC also developed strongly over the first nine months of 1969, with exports 19 per cent and imports 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1968. The growth of sales to the Community reflected in particular the import boom in France and Italy during the first half of the year, as well as the continuing high level of demand in the Federal Republic of Germany. Very high increases in exports were recorded by all EFTA countries, but on the import side Portugal and the United Kingdom recorded low rates of growth, 3.5 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. However, seasonally adjusted data show a more rapid increase in EFTA imports from the EEC than in exports between the second and third quarters of 1969.

Imports rose 4.7 per cent, while exports increased 3.9 per cent. In September exports rose 1.8 per cent and imports 1.7 per cent above their levels in August, seasonally adjusted.

EFTA trade with the United States

Trade with the United States has risen relatively slowly in the first nine months this year, by comparison with the first nine months of 1968. Imports were 7.4 per cent up, but exports only rose 1.4 per cent, with decreases in the exports of Sweden and the United Kingdom compensated by large gains in those of Austria, Denmark and Finland. Falls in imports from the United States were recorded by Australia and Portugal, but there was a rise of nearly 50 per cent in Danish imports compared with the first nine months of 1968.

Seasonally adjusted, growth in trade with the United States was particularly low in September, relative to other trade flows, exports growing 0.3 per cent and imports 0.1 per cent. However, there was much faster growth in the third quarter as a whole over the second quarter, with imports rising 4.3 per cent and exports 5.3 per cent. Between the first and second quarters both imports and exports had risen by only 1.4 per cent, seasonally adjusted.

EFTA trade with the rest of the world

EFTA exports to the rest of the world were very much higher (15.8 per cent) in the first nine months of 1969 than in the same period of 1968. Such a rate of growth in trade with these areas is most unusual. All EFTA countries except Portugal shared in the increase. Imports rose by 6 per cent, although Portugal and Norway recorded falls in imports of about 5 per cent each. Austria, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland all increased their imports from the rest of the world quite substantially.

United Kingdom trade in November

Summary

THE VISIBLE trade balance for November, seasonally adjusted, excluding United States military aircraft, was in surplus by £12 million. In the three months September-November, there was a surplus of £15 million a month compared with a deficit of £7 million a month in the three months June-August.

Exports in November were £620 million f.o.b. seasonally adjusted; the net effect of the various special factors which have affected the recording of exports in recent months was negligible in November and no adjustment is required.† Imports were £687 million c.i.f., seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft.

In the three months ended November, exports averaged £618 million a month, 3 per cent higher than the average of £600 million in the preceding three months. Imports averaged £685 million a month in the latest three months, little changed from the rate of £684 million in June-August.

The surplus on invisibles in the third quarter was £44 million a month and is estimated by the Central Statistical Office to be currently running at about £40 million a month.

The recent run of trade figures indicates that the high rate of exports has been maintained with a continued upward movement, while imports have remained fairly steady. The current account of the balance of payments continues to be in substantial surplus.

Exports

Exports in November, at £620 million, seasonally adjusted, continued at a high rate. No allowance is needed in November for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see note (d)).

In the three months, September to November, exports averaged £618 million a month, 3 per cent above the rate of £600 million in June to August. Part of this increase is attributable to the special influences affecting the recording of exports but after allowing for these factors the rate in the latest three months still shows a rise of 1 per cent on the rate in June-August, which in its turn had risen very sharply over March-May.

Exports to Western Europe rose by 4 per cent (before allowing for special factors) between the latest two periods of three months; the growth in deliveries to the EEC was a little faster than to the EFTA countries. Exports to the sterling area continued to increase, with the increase to the developed countries more marked than to the developing countries. There was a fall of 3 per cent in shipments to North America, mostly in exports to Canada. Deliveries to Latin America increased sharply but elsewhere there was little change.

EXPORTS f.o.b.

Seasonally adjusted (£m a month)

	Month	Three-month average
1969		
March	543	541
April	542	536
May	567	551
June	597	569
July	572	579
August	630	600
September	618	607
October	617	621
November	620	618

In the commodity pattern of exports, deliveries of machinery in the latest three months were 5 per cent higher than in June-August. Exports of transport equipment fell by 5 per cent; lower deliveries for the variable total of ships and aircraft were the main factor but exports of road motor vehicles also declined a little. Deliveries of most other manufactured commodities increased, with a particularly strong rise in metals, partly reflecting higher prices.

(*Continued on page* 1654)

† See Note (d

Table 1A. United Kingdom Trade

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance†
			Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	
1967	419	15	536	533	- 46
1968	515	18	658	646	- 58
1967 1st quarter	447	16	526	524	- 10
2nd quarter	427	15	530	525	- 38
3rd quarter	421	16	519	515	- 26
4th quarter	381	15	571	566	-109
1968 1st quarter	500	18	647	641	- 60
2nd quarter	486	17	642	633	- 77
3rd quarter	529	19	666	654	- 51
4th quarter	544	19	678	657	- 44
1969 1st quarter	541	18	674	657	- 46 r
2nd quarter	569	21	698	676	- 33 r
3rd quarter	607	24	693	678	+10
June	597	23	717	699	- 24
July	572	24	707	685	- 37
August	630	24	686	669	+41 r
September	618	24	688	681	+26 r
October	617 r	22	700	688	+ 5 p r
November p	620	22	694	687	+12 p
June-August	600	24	703	684	+ 7
Sept.-Nov. p	618	23	694	685	+15 p

†Excluding transactions relating to US military aircraft financed by Exim Bank Credit. (See Notes).

Table 1B. Three-monthly averages (†)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

1968 December	544	19	678	657	- 44
1969 January	552	19	675	650	- 26
February	539	18	670	651	- 43
March	541	18	674	657	- 46
April	536	19	681	665	- 61
May	551	20	685	665	- 44
June	569	21	698	676	- 33
July	579	22	704	680	- 25
August	600	24	703	684	- 7
September	607	24	693	678	+10
October	621	23	692	679	+24
November	618	23	694	685	+15

(†) Average of month shown and two preceding months. (See Note (c)).

Table 1C.

Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	
			Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.
1967 1st quarter	444·8	15·4	536·5	535·4
2nd quarter	446·1	15·7	540·1	534·9
3rd quarter	395·0	14·7	507·8	504·1
4th quarter	390·4	15·9	560·3	555·9
1968 1st quarter	501·2	18·8	664·2	657·7
2nd quarter	503·0	17·0	645·6	637·1
3rd quarter	504·0	17·8	648·9	636·5
4th quarter	550·4	19·3	674·3	653·2
1969 1st quarter	533·5	18·9	686·1	669·0
2nd quarter	594·0	21·8	705·5	683·6
3rd quarter	584·7	23·5	676·2	660·6
September	573·5	21·4	645·7	638·5
October	597·3 r	22·7	753·0 r	740·8 r
November p	666·8	21·9	663·7	656·0

r revised estimates.

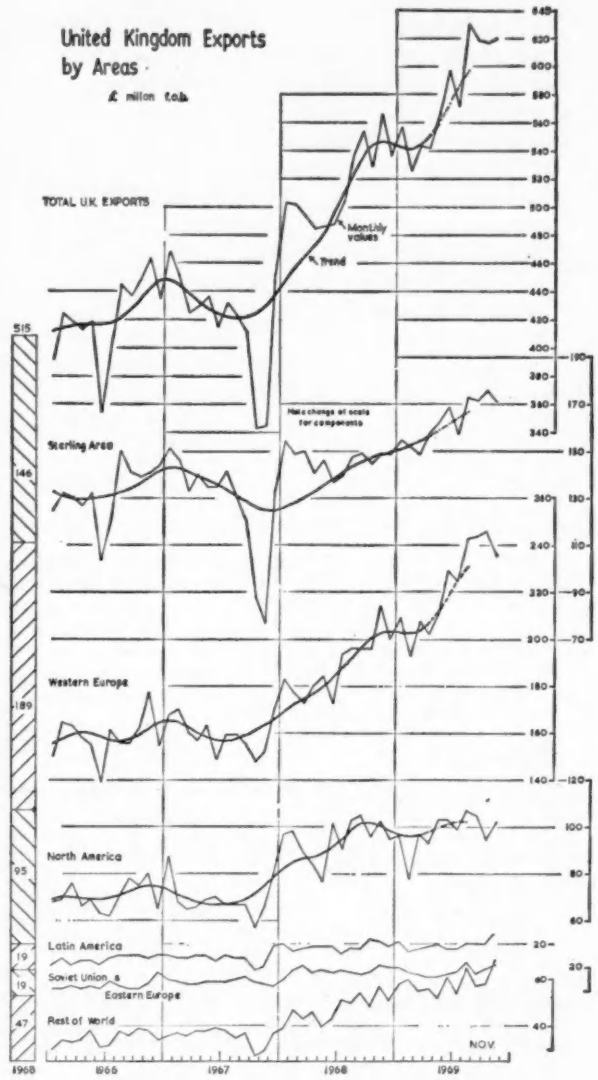


Table 2. United Kingdom Exports: Areas †

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million f.o.b. per month

	Total	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union & Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1968	515	146	189	100	71	95	19	19	47
4th quarter	544	147	203	109	75	98	21	20	52
1969 1st quarter	541	152	203	108	78	89	18	18	58
2nd quarter	569	163	214	111	33	99	19	16	56
3rd quarter	607	168	237	122	91	104	20	19	58
September	618	172	244	127	90	105	20	17	57
October	617	176	246	126	94	95	20	19	58
November p	620	171	236	126	93	102	25	21	68
June-Aug.	600	167	232	121	89	103	19	19	60
Sept.-Nov.p	618	173	242	126	92	100	22	19	61

†Figures for Burma and Rhodesia are included with those for the 'Rest of the World.'

(*Continued on next page*)

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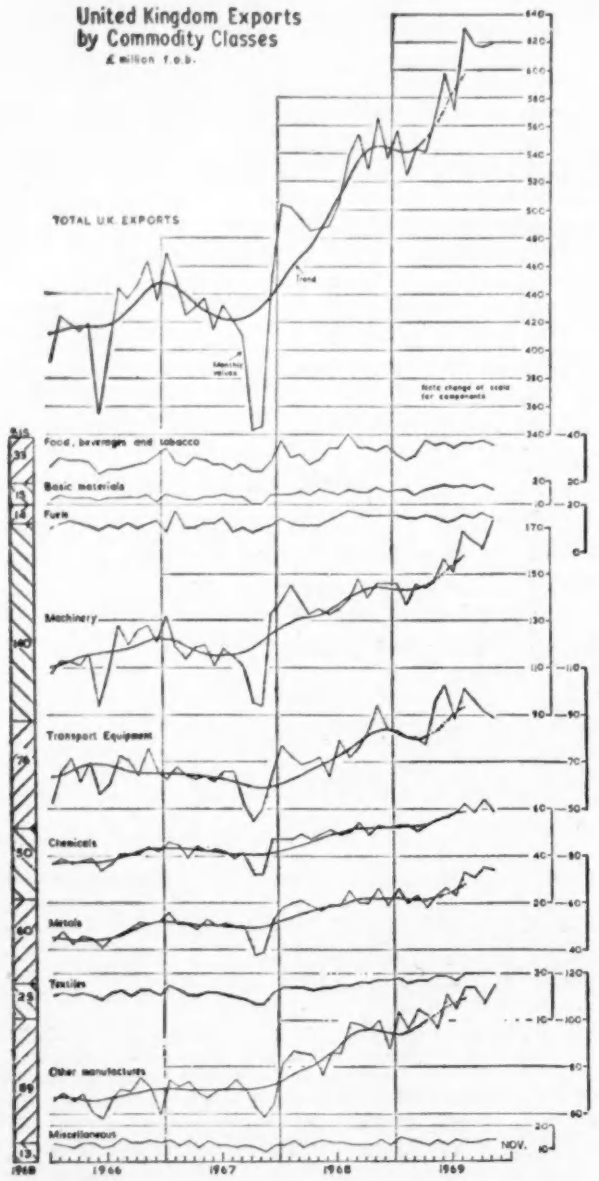


Imports

Imports in November were £687 million (seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft); including these aircraft the total was £694 million.

Over the last three months, imports (excluding United States military aircraft) averaged £685 million, very much the same as the average of £684 million in the three months ended August, despite the continued rise in import prices. There has been little if any increase in the volume of imports for over a year and a half. Expectations that import deposits might have ended in December may have had some restraining effect on arrivals in recent months.

IMPORTS c.i.f.
Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

Seasonally adjusted (£m a month)

	Month	Three-month average
1969		
March	665	657
April	673	665
May	658	665
June	699	676
July	685	680
August	669	684
September	681	678
October	688	679
November	687	685

Among broad groups of commodities, there was little change between the last two periods of three months, except in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, which fell by £7 million a month and arrivals of finished manufactures, which increased by £8 million a month, owing mainly to unusually high figures for imports of ships in October and November.

In the area pattern of imports, there was an increase in arrivals from the sterling area and a fall, of similar magnitude, in imports from North America. Imports from other main sources were little changed.

It is announced by HM Customs that gross receipts of import deposits in November were £92 million, and that repayments during the month were £87 million.

Other factors in the trade balance

The net adjustments made to the trade account figures in order to derive the visible trade balance (see note (a)) amounted to a credit of £57 million in November.

Visible trade balance

There was a visible trade surplus in November of £12 million, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft. Taking the last three months together, the average surplus was £15 million a month, compared with an average deficit of £7 million in the previous three months.

No adjustment has been made in the foregoing calculations or in the tables for the net under-recording of exports or for other influences affecting recording (described in note (d)). if allowance is made for the combined effect of these factors affecting recording, the figures for the latest

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

Seasonally adjusted (£m a month)

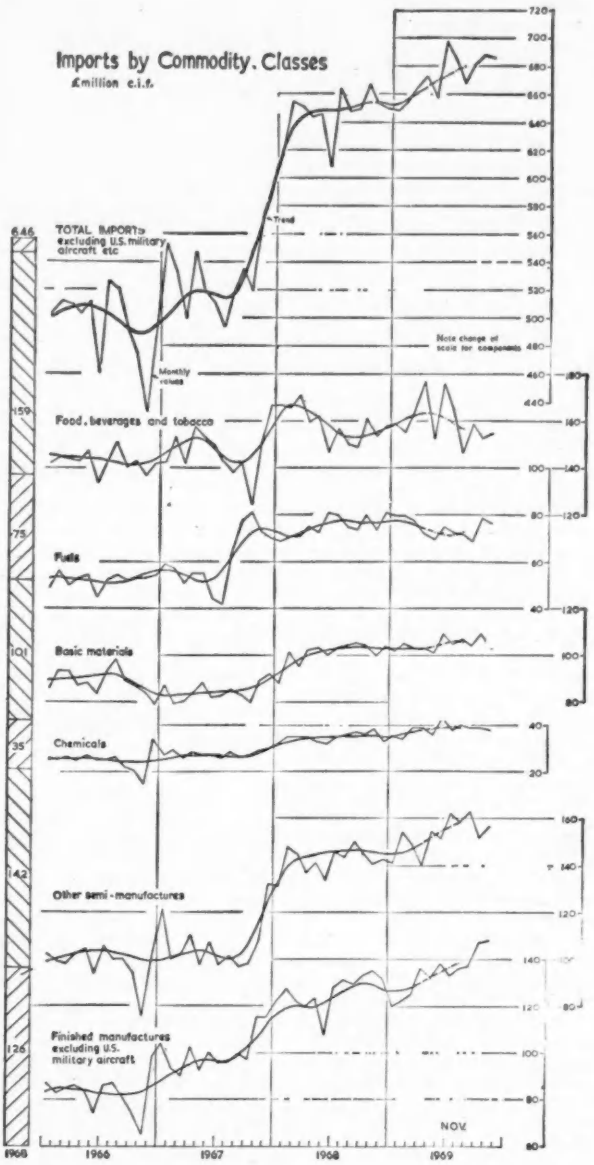
	Month	Three-month average
1969		
March	− 56	− 46
April	− 60	− 61
May	− 15	− 44
June	− 24	− 33
July	− 37	− 25
August	+41	− 7
September	+26	+10
October	+ 5	+24
November	+12	+15

Table 3. United Kingdom Exports: Commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million f.o.b. per month

	Total	Food beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures									Miscellaneous
						Machinery and transport equipment								
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals & misc. metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	
1968	515	33	15	14	440	216	140	55	21	50	60	25	89	13
4th quarter	544	34	16	15	463	229	144	57	29	51	61	27	93	13
1969 1st quarter	541	30	15	14	468	222	143	62	21	52	63	27	101	14
2nd quarter	569	36	17	14	489	241	149	66	25	55	62	28	103	13
3rd quarter	607	35	17	14	528	259	161	70	23	59	69	29	111	13
September	618	36	17	14	537	262	164	71	21	59	71	30	114	13
October	617	37	18	16	529	252	161	68	23	64	75	30	108	14
November p	620	35	16	14	541	261	173	65	25	59	74	30	115	14
June-August	600	35	17	13	522	258	158	71	26	59	67	29	110	13
September-November p	618	36	17	15	536	258	166	68	23	61	73	33	112	14



three months still show an improvement on the already much improved position in the previous three months, from an average deficit of £4 million a month in June – August to a surplus of £6 million a month in September – November.

Current account

In addition to visible trade, the current account of the balance of payments includes net invisible earnings. The surplus on invisible has risen substantially in recent years but varies considerably from one period to another. In the third quarter it was £44 million a month and it is estimated by the Central Statistical Office that this surplus is currently running at about £40 million a month.

The third element making up the full current account is the payment for United States military aircraft. These payments, which differ from the value of arrivals, average £9 million a month in 1968 and £6 million a month in the first three quarters of this year. In October the figure was a net credit of £2 million (revised in respect of the credit arising from cancellation of the order for F 111 aircraft); in November the payment was £5 million. The payments have been made largely out of corresponding loans from the Export Import bank which are included as a credit in the capital account of the balance of payments.

NOTES:

1. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports will be published on December 29† and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade ‡ for January 1970, due to be published on or about January 28.

2. (a) **Visible trade balance**

The figures for the visible trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude "trade-gap" which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading.

In order to derive the figure for the visible trade balance, it is necessary to make a number of adjustments to the export and import figures as recorded in the monthly Trade Accounts. Some are adjustments to the valuation, the principal of which is the deduction from the import figure in the Trade Accounts of freight and insurance costs. The other type of adjustment relates to coverage, either to bring in certain items which are not in the Accounts (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove some items which are in the Accounts (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). In 1968 the total net adjustments made on account of these factors produced a monthly average credit of £56 million in the final balance; but there are fluctuations from month to month.

(b) **Purchases of United States military aircraft**

The calculation of the visible trade balance excludes transactions, whether deliveries or payments, relating to the purchase of United States military aircraft (including some missiles) which

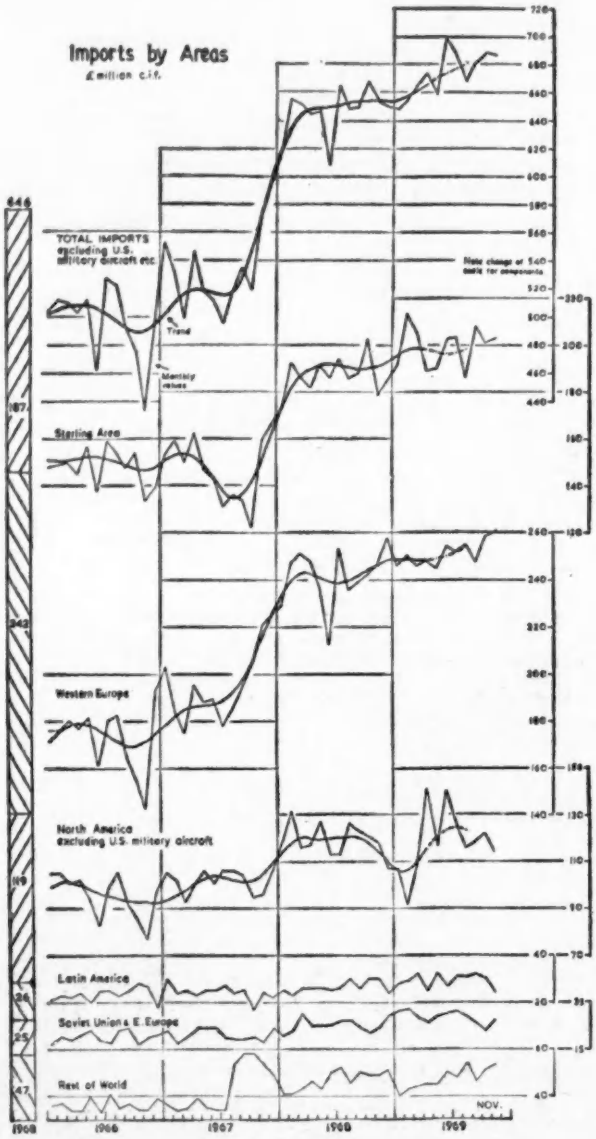
(*Continued on next page*)

Table 4. Imports: Commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft etc.	
1968	658	646	159	75	278	101	35	142	138	126	9
4th quarter	678	657	158	78	281	103	35	143	155	133	7
1969 1st quarter	674	657	160	79	287	103	36	148	140	123	7
2nd quarter	698	676	168	73	291	103	39	148	158	136	7
3rd quarter	693	678	157	71	304	105	39	160	151	136	7
September	688	681	159	69	306	104	39	163	144	137	7
October	700	688	153	79	300	109	39	152	159	147	6
November p	694	687	155	77	298	103	38	157	156	148	7
June-August	703	684	163	73	305	107	40	158	155	136	7
September-November p	694	685	156	75	301	105	39	157	153	144	7



are being financed by the special United States Exim Bank credit. The effect of these transactions on the balance of payments accounts is shown in the quarterly balance of payments statistics published in 'Economic Trends.'

(c) Three-monthly averages of trade figures

The sequence of individual monthly figures, even when seasonal influences have been allowed for, is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. One simple method of securing a better guide to underlying movements is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table IB and are referred to in the commentary on the figures . The averages are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, though they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. More elaborate estimates of trend can be constructed. but the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

† Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, November 1969, HMSO price 30s., by post 32s.
‡ Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 5s., by post 5s. 5d. Annual subscription £3 6s., including postage.

(d) Special factors affecting the recording of exports

As stated earlier in this article, the net effect of special factors affecting the recording of exports in November was negligible.

As explained in the article on under-recording of exports in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 10, 1969, action is being taken by HM Customs to improve documentation. Estimates for the net under-recording have been made for past and current months. A direct measure of these allowances, providing a check on the present estimates, will be possible when the results of the first checks on documentation by HM Customs, beginning with sailings in August, become available. There have been rather longer delays than expected in obtaining replies from traders in respect of a substantial number of outstanding queries, and the material from these checks is not yet sufficiently complete to permit an assessment. As was to be expected, the action taken has led to increases in the lodgement of documents, arising in three main respects.

In the first place, there is believed to have been a gradual reduction in the underlying net under-recording of exports. This was estimated to have been about £10 million in July, £8 million in August, and £5 million in September; it is estimated to have been lower again in October and November, at a level which can now be disregarded. The extent to which documents are now not being lodged is estimated to be at a rate where it is largely offset by some over-valuation in documents received. The basis of values declared on documents is now the subject of a continuing check, on a sample basis, by HM Customs beginning with documents lodged at the end of August.

Secondly, some documents have been lodged belatedly from earlier periods which have already been taken into account in the estimates of under-recording for earlier months and should not be counted twice. While this was a significant factor during the third quarter, in October it fell to a negligible scale, and remained so in November. Thirdly, some documents are being submitted more promptly (this speeding up in documentation which,

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Table 5. Imports: Areas †

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
					Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.			
1968	658	646	187	242	131	119	26	25	47
4th quarter	678	657	189	249	137	116	28	25	50
1969 1st quarter	674	657	204	248	120	103	30	30	42
2nd quarter	698	676	194	249	154	132	28	27	47
3rd quarter	693	678	201	251	136	121	31	28	49
September	688	681	208	248	126	119	32	26	46
October	700	688	201	259	134	122	30	23	51
November p	694	687	203	261	122	114	24	27	53
June-August	703	684	197	254	145	126	30	30	51
September-November p	694	685	204	256	128	119	29	26	50

†Figures for Burma and Rhodesia are included with those for the 'Rest of the World.'

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES BY WHOLESALE textile houses in October showed a decrease of 4 per cent on a year earlier, compared with decreases of 3 per cent in August and September.

The value of stocks at the end of October was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Table 1. Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stock end period	
1966	110	*– 3*	..	..
1967	104	*– 5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1968 1st quarter	102	*10*	135	*–15*
2nd quarter	93	*3*	129	*– 6*
3rd quarter	105	*1*	146	*– 2*
4th quarter	132	*3*	126	*8*
1969 1st quarter	88	*–13*	153	*13*
2nd quarter	98	*5*	138	*7*
3rd quarter	100	*– 4*	157	*8*
1968 October	146	*4*	134	*1*
November	137	*5*	134	*6*
December	113	*– 2*	126	*8*
1969 January	62	*– 9*	129	*9*
February	90	*– 8*	143	*10*
March	113	*–19*	153	*13*
April	108	*12*	143	*9*
May	96	*– 1*	149	*8*
June	90	*6*	138	*7*
July	76	*– 8*	149	*12*
August	93	*– 3*	153	*7*
September	131	*– 3*	157	*8*
October	141	*– 4*	139	*3*

Table 2. Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks‡
	October 1969	Jan.-October 1969	October 1969
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	*11*	*1*	*– 1*
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	*6*	—	*13*
Women's underwear	*– 5*	*– 6*	*30*
Women's hose and children's socks	*9*	*– 5*	*–32*
Women's millinery	*–13*	*– 9*	*6*
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	*–11*	*– 4*	*3*
Children's wear	*–19*	*– 5*	*33*
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	*14*	*– 1*	*7*
Gloves	*14*	*8*	*–15*
Piece-goods and nets	*–32*	*–14*	*–13*
Household textiles	*–23*	*– 3*	*– 9*
Floor covering, furniture and hardware	*– 6*	*– 6*	*– 6*
Total†	*– 4*	*– 4*	*3*

†Including some items not included among the sub-headings. ‡Values at cost.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association' Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors. Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 4444).

Footwear industry: orders and deliveries

TO ASSIST in the interpretation of trends, seasonally adjusted series are now given in addition to the unadjusted (i.e. actual) figures. Whilst the method used in adjusting for seasonal variation removes the normal seasonal fluctuations a deseasonalized series, although comprised mainly of the trend, does include irregular variations. In order to obtain a better guide to underlying movement averages of three months figures have therefore been used in the following commentary.

In the three months ending October net new orders received by the footwear industry were 5 per cent more than in the previous three months; deliveries were 3 per cent more. Order books at the end of October were 4 per cent less than at the end of July.

Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics, which are available by total pairage only; no allowance is, therefore, possible for the differing values of the various types of footwear. A more detailed explanation of the statistics is given in the comment introducing the series in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 24, 1967. A breakdown of deliveries by types of footwear in pairage terms is published in the Board of Trade Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P17).

Million pairs

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	35·8		—		16·8	
1965	39·9		16·8		16·5	
1966	33·9		15·7		16·2	
1967	37·9		16·2		15·9	
1968	41·2		17·0		16·8	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual adjusted	Seasonally
1967 1st qtr.	40·5	37·3	18·3	16·9	16·1	15·7
2nd qtr.	41·9	33·2	15·6	14·5	15·2	15·9
3rd qtr.	30·2	34·8	12·0	16·3	15·9	15·8
4th qtr.	37·9	37·9	18·9	17·0	16·3	16·0
1968 1st qtr.	46·0	40·1	19·8	17·4	17·1	16·7
2nd qtr.	50·0	38·4	16·8	15·7	15·4	16·2
3rd qtr.	38·2	42·0	13·0	18·1	17·0	16·9
4th qtr.	41·2	41·2	18·5	17·0	17·5	17·3
1969 1st qtr.	47·5	42·0	19·1	16·8	17·0	16·6
2nd qtr.	48·9	39·4	15·7	15·1	15·2	16·0
3rd qtr.p	34·6	39·6	11·8	16·5	16·5	16·4
1968 July	43·6	38·8	9·4	17·6	15·8	17·2
Aug.	41·3	40·6	12·8	18·4	15·1	16·6
Sept.	38·2	42·0	16·9	18·2	20·0	16·8
Oct.	39·6	42·3	20·9	17·5	19·5	17·2
Nov.	38·1	38·9	17·3	13·4	18·8	16·8
Dec.	41·2	41·2	17·4	20·1	14·3	17·8
1969 Jan.	39·7	41·2	13·7	16·8	15·2	16·8
Feb.	44·2	42·8	22·1	17·6	17·6	16·9
Mar.	47·5	42·0	21·4	16·1	18·1	16·0
Apr.	50·5	42·8	18·3	16·6	15·3	15·8
May	52·4	41·7	16·8	14·5	14·9	15·6
June	48·9	39·4	12·0	14·3	15·5	16·6
July p	42·8	40·1	9·1	17·2	15·2	16·5
Aug. p	38·8	39·5	11·1	16·0	15·1	16·6
Sept. p	34·6	39·6	15·1	16·3	19·3	16·2
Oct. p	33·9	38·2	18·8	15·8	19·5	17·2

The actual figures have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of the working months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations; the annual and quarterly figures of net new orders and deliveries are monthly averages.

UNITED KINGDOM, *continued*

while in progress, adds to the normal flow of documents, is only a change in the process of recording and does not reflect a corresponding movement in the trend of either shipments or payments). During November there were no indications of any significant further speeding up in documentation over and above that which had already occurred in the months up to October; it is uncertain however whether or not there may be some further speeding up still to occur. These second and third effects, which are temporary, are difficult to quantitfy but, taken together, they have been tentatively estimated to have been of the order of £5 million in July, £15 million in August, £20 million in September, and to have declined to about £10 million in October and nil in November.

If allowance is made for the combined effects of all three factors affecting the recording of exports, the estimated net adjustment is an addition of £5 million to the July export total and deductions from the August, September and October figures of £7 million, £15 million and £10 million respectively (a corresponding adjustment for the second quarter would be an addition of £12 million a month). It is estimated that no adjustment is necessary for November. The effect of these influences needs to be taken into account in assessing the underlying trends of both exports and the visible trade balance.

New export statistics publication

A NEW PUBLICATION by HM Customs and Excise entitled 'Export Trade Statistics – Correlation of Classifications 1969-70' is now available through HMSO or any bookseller, price 10s.

It is designed to help exporters who may not be familiar with the Nomenclature Customs Tariff which from January 1, 1970, is to be the basis for statistical classification of exports. The Correlation lists each 1969 export code number and shows against it the 1970 code numbers to be used on Customs export documents from January 1, 1970.

Industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1969

Manufacturing industry

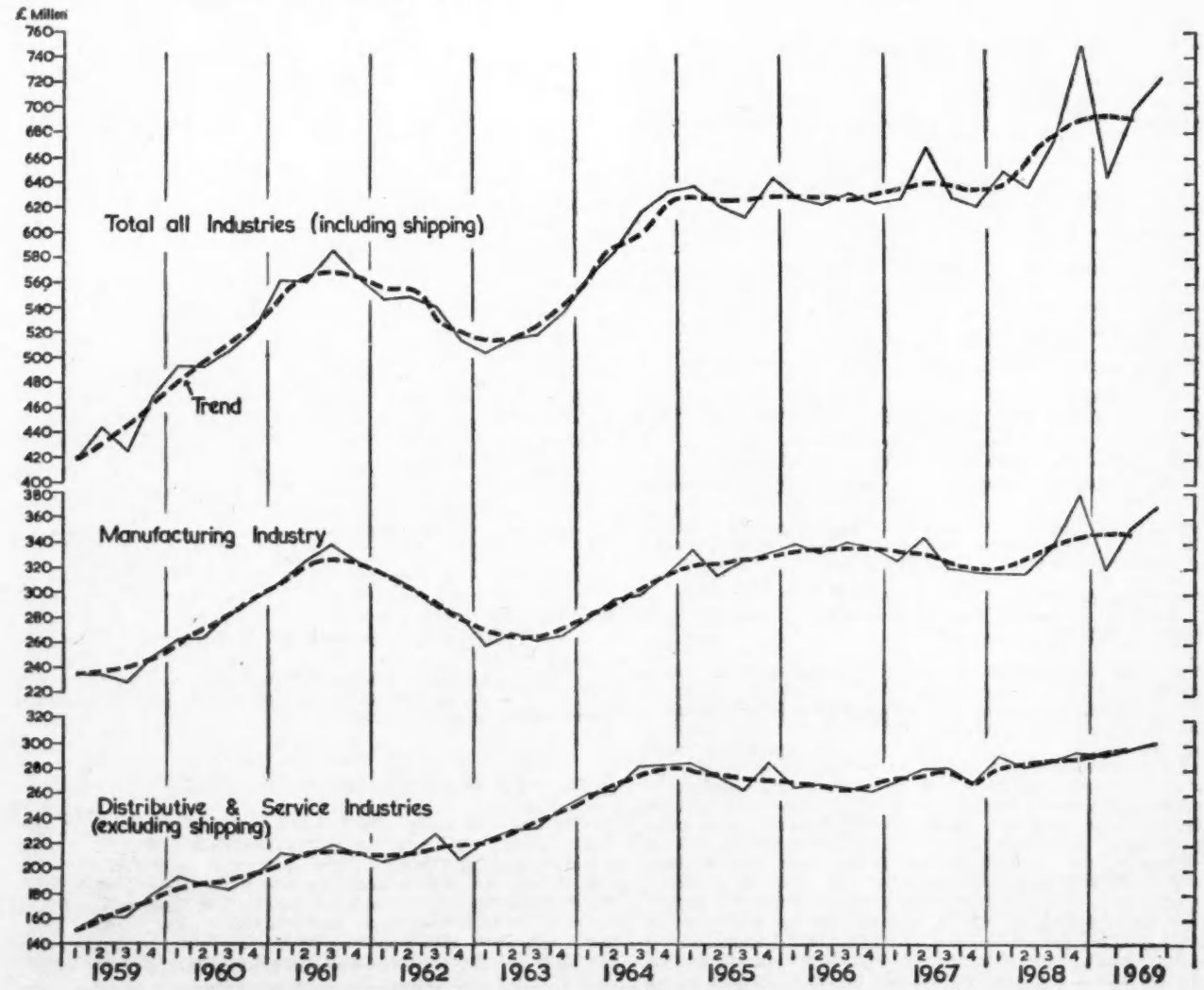
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY'S capital expenditure in the third quarter is provisionally estimated to have been about 4 per cent greater than in the second quarter (at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted). After allowance has been made for the distortion between the fourth quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969 expenditure in the first three quarters of 1969 was 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarters of 1968. The provisional figures for the third quarter of 1969 are, in consequence, fairly consistent with the interpretation of the results of the August/September Investment Intentions Inquiry (*Board of Trade Journal*, October 22, 1969, page 1099) which indicated that manufacturers were expecting a rise in their investment between 1968 and 1969 of the order of 10 per cent in volume terms. It is, however, to be noted that quarter-to-quarter movements in this series can be erratic and that the provisional figures now given for the third quarter may be subject to revision as later returns are received.

Among the asset categories expenditure on plant and machinery rose strongly (an increase of 5 per cent in real terms on the second quarter, seasonally adjusted, and 11 per cent in real terms on a year earlier); expenditure on new building work and vehicles rose by 5 and 6 per cent, respectively, compared with the third quarter of last year and there was a small fall in expenditure on vehicles between the second and third quarters of this year.

Distributive and service industries

Provisional estimates of investment in the third quarter by the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, show an increase of 2 per cent (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) compared with the second quarter. Higher expenditure on plant and machinery accounted for most of this increase, but there was a small rise in spending on vehicles. Expenditure on building work was the same as in the second quarter. Investment by this group of industries in the first three quarters of 1969 increased by 4 per

Industry's fixed capital at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted



cent compared with a year earlier, or by a little more if the distortion which seems to have been introduced by the ending in December 1968 of the higher rate of investment grant payable on eligible expenditure is allowed for.

Shipping industry

Investment expenditure by the shipping industry moves erratically from quarter to quarter, reflecting the uneven timing of payments. In the third quarter it increased again to about the same high level as on average in the previous 12 months.

Revision of figures

The figures for the second quarter have been revised slightly to take account of returns received too late for inclusion in the estimates published on October 8.

Revised estimates of industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1969, taking account of late returns, will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* next month.

Source: Manufacturing industry, Ministry of Technology
Distributive and service industries, Board of Trade
Shipping industry, Board of Trade

Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,104	758	151	594	425	994
1961	2,274	1,301	852	121	699	406	1,169
1962	2,149	1,196	852	101	696	364	1 089
1963	2,075	1,055	936	84	650	391	1,034
1964	2 402	1,190	1.088	124	723	494	1 185
1965	2.515	1.309	1.107	99	756	472	1 287
1966	2.507	1,351	1.061	95	715	473	1 319
1967	2.543	1,310	1.100	133	687	513	1 343
1968	2.711	1,349	1 149	213	678	608	1 425
1963 1st quarter	504	257	223	24	161	92	251
2nd quarter	515	268	231	16	165	92	258
3rd quarter	519	263	233	23	160	99	260
4th quarter	537	267	249	21	164	108	265
1964 1st quarter	567	281	260	26	168	117	282
2nd quarter	586	295	263	28	177	117	292
3rd quarter	617	299	282	36	188	132	297
4th quarter	632	315	283	34	190	128	314
1965 1st quarter	637	336	285	16	201	112	324
2nd quarter	620	314	274	32	187	124	309
3rd quarter	613	327	264	22	185	111	317
4th quarter	645	332	284	29	183	125	337
1966 1st quarter	628	340	266	22	180	117	331
2nd quarter	623	333	267	23	177	119	327
3rd quarter	632	341	265	26	179	120	333
4th quarter	624	337	263	24	179	117	328
1967 1st quarter	628	326	271	31	179	121	328
2nd quarter	668	345	280	43	177	140	351
3rd quarter	628	321	281	26	166	125	337
4th quarter	619	318	268	33	165	127	327
1968 1st quarter	648	316	290	42	163	142	343
2nd quarter	637	317	283	37	170	131	336
3rd quarter	676	337	283	56	174	154	348
4th quarter	750	379	293	78	171	181	398
1969 1st quarter	647	319	291	37	176	141	330
2nd quarter	699	354	297	48	182	153	364
3rd quarter p	724	367	303	54	183	158	383

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for about 51 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1968. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (e.g. by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, *continued*

Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food, drink and tobacco	Mineral oil refining	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,104·2	137·8	16·6	143·8	204·0	251·7	86·0	93·1	73·3	97·9	285·0	69·1	750·1
1961	1,301·1	146·9	24·6	174·3	266·4	275·1	115·3	111·1	80·3	107·1	343·7	65·9	891·5
1962	1,195·8	145·2	17·5	173·3	228·6	242·4	103·7	95·4	80·7	109·0	321·7	57·0	817·1
1963	1,055·2	145·0	26·8	135·9	136·1	239·4	98·0	86·5	79·7	107·8	263·6	69·5	722·1
1964	1,189·7	162·2	28·1	170·8	114·4	287·2	86·1	117·1	90·8	133·0	291·4	85·1	813·2
1965	1,308·6	166·7	27·0	213·0	112·8	301·9	103·7	132·8	98·8	151·9	319·2	88·1	901·3
1966	1,350·9	161·6	50·2	231·1	116·0	307·7	115·2	129·1	86·2	153·8	307·8	84·8	958·3
1967	1,310·0	186·3	77·2	192·0	116·4	300·6	116·4	105·8	83·7	131·6	267·7	87·8	954·5
1968	1,349·5	204·3	90·5	199·0	99·2	306·1	100·1	129·5	80·5	140·3	279·7	96·5	973·3
1963 1st quarter	257·5	33·4	5·0	32·6	40·1	59·0	24·0	20·6	19·0	23·8	64·5	15·0	178·0
2nd quarter	268·1	36·4	6·4	35·1	36·9	60·2	25·0	20·7	20·7	26·7	67·7	17·2	183·2
3rd quarter	263·0	35·8	7·3	34·1	29·7	61·8	24·6	21·9	20·4	27·4	64·4	18·6	180·0
4th quarter	266·6	39·4	8·1	34·1	29·4	58·4	24·4	23·3	19·6	29·9	67·0	18·7	180·9
1964 1st quarter	280·7	39·3	10·3	37·6	28·2	67·0	21·2	25·3	22·1	29·7	69·2	20·7	190·8
2nd quarter	295·1	40·8	6·6	41·1	27·8	72·1	23·0	28·4	21·1	34·2	72·8	21·2	201·1
3rd quarter	298·7	41·8	5·4	42·7	29·1	73·0	19·5	29·7	24·4	33·1	72·8	21·6	204·3
4th quarter	315·2	40·3	5·8	49·4	29·3	75·1	22·4	33·7	23·2	36·0	76·6	21·6	217·0
1965 1st quarter	335·5	42·0	6·8	52·0	28·7	80·1	25·1	35·0	26·8	39·0	85·2	22·4	227·9
2nd quarter	314·5	39·7	6·2	51·0	28·1	72·1	24·0	31·4	26·1	35·9	78·0	21·2	215·3
3rd quarter	327·0	42·7	6·2	58·0	28·8	69·9	26·4	34·3	22·8	37·9	79·3	21·1	226·6
4th quarter	331·6	42·3	7·8	52·0	27·2	79·8	28·2	32·1	23·1	39·1	76·7	23·4	231·5
1966 1st quarter	339·6	40·9	10·0	61·2	28·7	74·9	31·0	31·6	20·6	40·7	76·5	21·6	241·5
2nd quarter	333·3	39·6	11·6	55·0	27·6	77·6	28·8	34·8	20·7	37·6	74·7	22·5	236·1
3rd quarter	341·4	40·0	14·6	57·9	29·2	78·3	27·8	31·9	21·5	40·2	77·7	21·1	242·6
4th quarter	336·6	41·1	14·0	57·0	30·5	76·9	27·6	30·8	23·4	35·3	78·9	19·6	238·1
1967 1st quarter	326·5	46·4	15·2	47·4	30·3	74·6	28·6	28·6	21·0	34·4	73·9	19·5	233·1
2nd quarter	344·5	47·0	19·6	55·1	31·9	79·1	31·0	26·6	21·9	32·3	70·7	22·1	251·7
3rd quarter	320·6	46·1	20·8	42·8	29·5	74·5	28·4	24·8	21·6	32·1	62·1	23·0	235·5
4th quarter	318·4	46·8	21·6	46·7	24·7	72·4	28·4	25·8	19·2	32·8	61·0	23·2	234·2
1968 1st quarter	316·3	45·0	18·9	45·0	31·5	73·6	23·4	28·8	19·4	30·7	62·0	24·1	230·2
2nd quarter	316·8	49·7	20·9	48·5	24·5	70·2	24·1	26·4	17·8	34·7	68·2	22·0	226·6
3rd quarter	337·0	53·9	20·9	47·7	22·3	78·6	29·5	31·3	19·2	33·6	75·0	23·7	238·3
4th quarter	379·4	55·7	29·8	57·8	20·9	83·7	23·1	43·0	24·1	41·3	74·5	26·7	278·2
1969 1st quarter	318·8	46·2	20·3	47·1	26·6	70·8	21·4	36·3	16·6	33·5	73·7	23·7	221·4
2nd quarter	354·3	52·2	16·4	54·5	28·1	73·2	29·3	37·4	22·0	41·2	77·0	26·5	250·8
3rd quarter p	367·5 p										78·5	25·0	264·0

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	758	102	182	474	308	206	244
1961	852	107	203	542	355	220	277
1962	852	105	196	551	373	207	272
1963	936	115	212	609	385	239	312
1964	1,088	134	243	711	430	286	372
1965	1,107	133	226	748	432	289	386
1966	1,061	120	198	743	404	297	360
1967	1,100	139	200	761	417	295	388
1968	1,149	142	202	805	394	303	452
1963 1st quarter	223	28	53	142	96	54	73
2nd quarter	231	29	50	152	97	59	75
3rd quarter	233	29	53	151	95	58	80
4th quarter	249	29	56	164	97	68	84
1964 1st quarter	260	31	58	171	99	70	91
2nd quarter	263	32	63	168	104	68	91
3rd quarter	282	33	62	187	114	75	93
4th quarter	283	38	60	185	113	73	97
1965 1st quarter	285	37	59	189	113	76	96
2nd quarter	274	32	57	185	108	72	94
3rd quarter	264	33	56	176	105	68	91
4th quarter	284	31	54	198	106	73	105
1966 1st quarter	266	30	51	185	103	74	89
2nd quarter	267	31	49	187	101	75	91
3rd quarter	265	30	49	186	101	74	90
4th quarter	263	29	49	185	99	74	90
1967 1st quarter	271	32	49	190	104	72	95
2nd quarter	280	35	49	196	106	76	98
3rd quarter	281	36	50	195	103	76	102
4th quarter	268	36	52	180	104	71	93
1968 1st quarter	290	38	53	199	101	77	112
2nd quarter	283	33	51	199	101	72	110
3rd quarter	283	34	48	201	98	75	110
4th quarter	293	37	50	206	94	79	120
1969 1st quarter	291	35	51	205	102	80	109
2nd quarter	297	34	51	212	103	80	114
3rd quarter p	303				103	81	119

Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,901	1,021	718	162
1961	2,192	1,239	821	132
1962	2,119	1,168	844	107
1963	2,075	1,055	936	84
1964	2,446	1,216	1,107	123
1965	2,657	1,401	1,156	100
1966	2,739	1,504	1,136	99
1967	2,797	1,465	1,192	140
1968	3,084	1,565	1,288	231
1963 1st quarter	481	240	219	22
2nd quarter	504	263	226	15
3rd quarter	513	264	227	22
4th quarter	577	288	264	25
1964 1st quarter	551	268	260	23
2nd quarter	584	295	264	25
3rd quarter	613	303	277	33
4th quarter	698	350	306	42
1965 1st quarter	638	333	290	15
2nd quarter	643	329	284	30
3rd quarter	642	352	269	21
4th quarter	735	387	313	35
1966 1st quarter	661	357	283	21
2nd quarter	661	357	282	22
3rd quarter	676	378	272	26
4th quarter	741	412	299	30
1967 1st quarter	676	354	293	29
2nd quarter	714	370	300	44
3rd quarter	669	354	290	25
4th quarter	738	387	309	42
1968 1st quarter	704	342	321	41
2nd quarter	708	355	314	39
3rd quarter	750	388	306	56
4th quarter	922	480	347	95
1969 1st quarter	734	361	335	38
2nd quarter	805	410	342	53
3rd quarter	837	443	339	55

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1963 consolidated edition):

Manufacturing Orders III to XVI

Distributive Trades Order XX

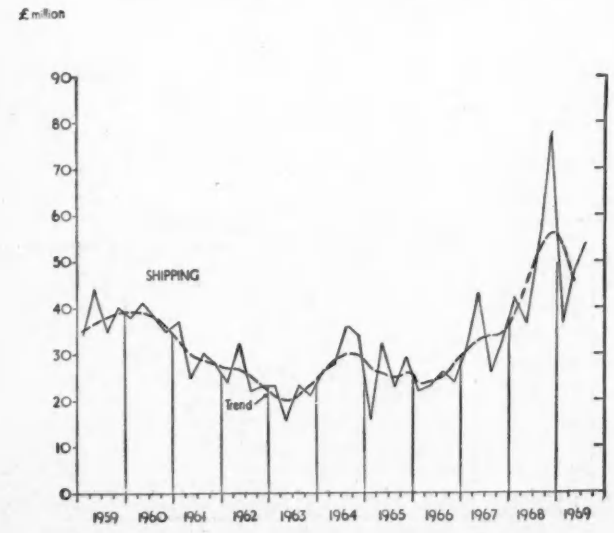
Wholesale MLH 810, 831, 832

Retail MLH 820

Other Industries Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree, and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

Industry's fixed capital at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted



New companies registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during November, 1969, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	1,300	—	1,300
Over £100 but under £1,000	74	—	74
£1,000 but under £10,000	518	—	518
£10,000 but under £50,000	83	—	83
£50,000 but under £100,000	10	—	10
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	3	—	3
£1,000,000 and over	—	—	—
Total number	1,988	—	1,988
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	4,221	—	4,221

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1968 and 1969

	1968		1969	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	1,395	5,721	2,077	6,597
February	1,440	7,323	1,892	7,408
March	1,749	7,592	2,227	75 151
April	1,543	5,124	2,066	5,614
May	1,837	4,034	2,089	6,272
June	1,546	3,735	1,979	5,643
July	1,780	4,748	2,133	10,764
August	1,742	3,836	1,880	4,667
September	1,601	4,316	1,841	6,324
October	1,921	5,604	1,806	5,062
November	1,829	3,713	1,988	4,221
December	1,774	6,178		
Total	20,157	61,924		

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A complete list of titles in the Production Series was last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 26, on page 1439.

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Domestic Passenger Traffic for First Quarter 1969

A complete list of titles in the Civil Aviation Series is as follows:

Airport Activity (M)

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Airlines (M)

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Industry's stocks in the third quarter of 1969

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the third quarter of the change in industry's stocks and work in progress show a fall of £55 million, at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted. This reduction occurred mainly in stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers with little change in retailers' stocks.

The fall of £38 million (seasonally adjusted, 1963 prices) in manufacturers' stocks followed a fairly high rate of stockbuilding – now estimated at £152 million – in the first half year. The fall in total stocks was largely accounted for by a drop in holdings of materials and fuel, a drop which breaks the continuous increase in stocks of this category since the last quarter of 1968. The level of work in progress remained virtually unchanged for the second quarter running while stocks of finished goods fell slightly for the first time for over a year.

The ratio of manufacturing stocks to production, already very low, fell again during the quarter.

Value of physical increase of industry's stocks at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

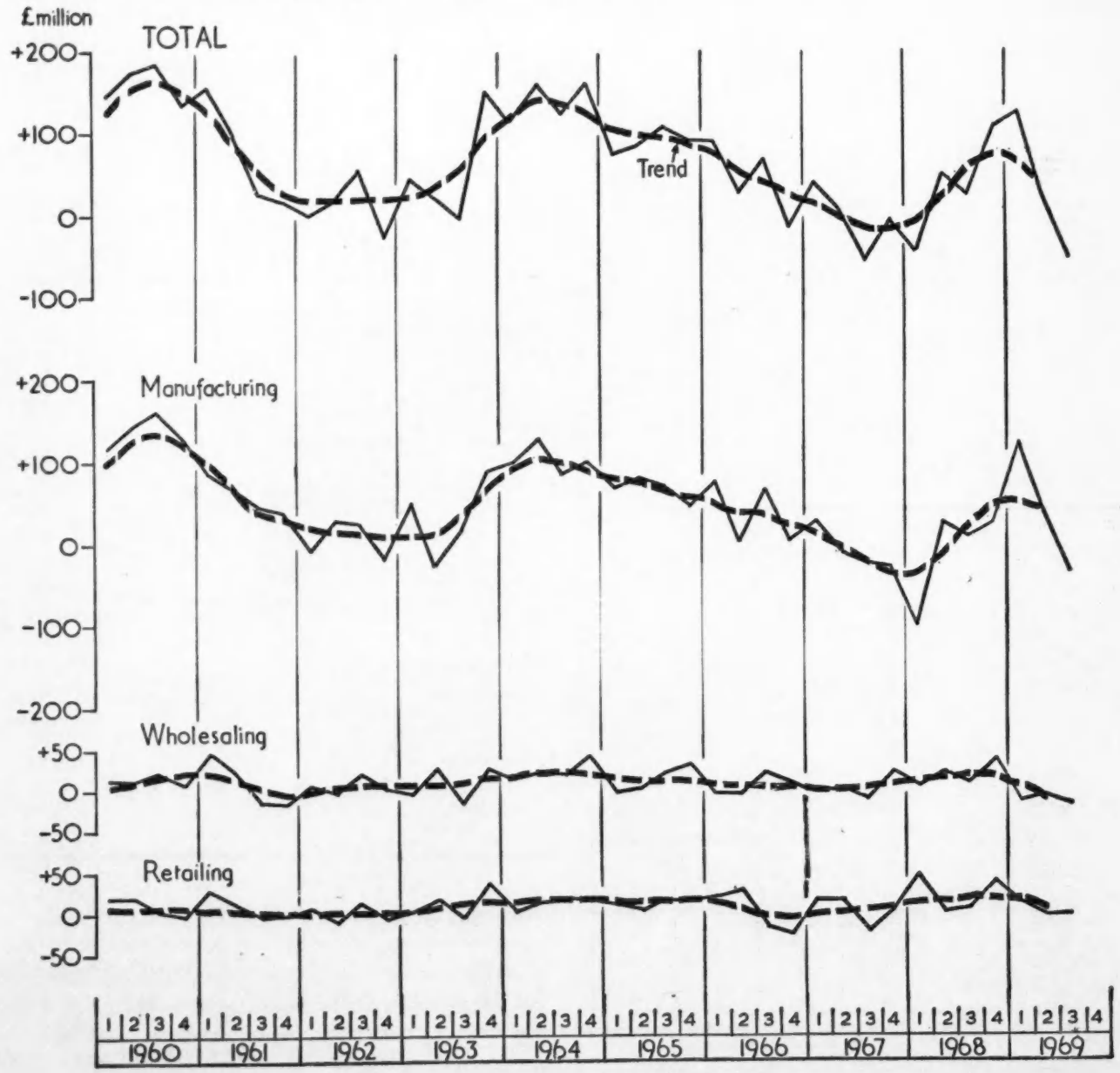

Table 1. Value of physical increase of industry's stocks at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1968	9,540	6,954	1,228	1 359
1960	636	547	50	39
1961	299	231	38	30
1962	63	26	22	15
1963	211	123	31	57
1964	552	411	91	50
1965	356	262	49	45
1966	172	147	19	6
1967	–17	–39	10	11
1968	124	–47	75	95
1963 1st quarter	44	46	– 5	3
2nd quarter	20	–25	27	18
3rd quarter	– 2	15	–16	– 1
4th quarter	149	87	25	37
1964 1st quarter	112	99	11	2
2nd quarter	159	127	21	11
3rd quarter	123	85	19	19
4th quarter	158	100	41	18
1965 1st quarter	75	68	– 3	10
2nd quarter	84	79	1	4
3rd quarter	106	69	20	17
4th quarter	90	46	31	14
1966 1st quarter	88	73	– 5	20
2nd quarter	28	4	– 4	28
3rd quarter	69	66	21	–17
4th quarter	–13	5	7	–25
1967 1st quarter	39	26	– 2	15
2nd quarter	7	–10	1	15
3rd quarter	–56	–25	–10	–21
4th quarter	– 7	–30	22	2
1968 1st quarter	–46	–100	5	49
2nd quarter	47	24	22	1
3rd quarter	22	7	10	5
4th quarter	101	23	38	40
1969 1st quarter	122	120	–11	13
2nd quarter	21	32	– 8	– 3
3rd quarter	–55	–38	–17	– 1

Wholesalers' stocks fell during the third quarter by £17 million (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) – the third successive quarter in which wholesalers' stocks have been reduced. This destocking followed a high level of stockbuilding in 1968, and the total reduction this year is still slightly less than the increase in the last quarter of 1968. Retailers' stocks were little changed in the third quarter (a reduction of £1 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted): these stocks have fallen very slightly in the last two quarters, taken together, following a period of high stockbuilding during 1968 and in the first quarter of this year.

The second quarter's figures for manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks have been revised to take account of late returns received from contributors. The overall manufacturing stocks increase during the quarter is now estimated at £32 million – a higher increase than that previously estimated. The main difference occurs in the estimate for the change in stocks held by the engineering industry. The fall in wholesalers' stocks is now estimated at £8 million instead of £11 million.

Revised estimates for the third quarter will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* next month.

Source: Manufacturing industry, Ministry of Technology
Distributive industries, Board of Trade.

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on overseas technical regulations applying to their products. It has been designated as the focal point for the British change to the metric system, which means that it co-ordinates the details and timing of the change in each industry, apart from re-writing thousands of British Standards in metric form.

Table 2. Value of the physical increase in stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at 1968	6,954	896	630	527	3,424	747	731	2,378	2,641	1,935
1960	547	45	41	83	288	30	61	230	146	171
1961	231	10	17	13	154	8	28	40	103	89
1962	26	23	3	–18	41	–19	– 3	–62	42	46
1963	123	44	–11	2	75	2	12	2	100	21
1964	411	6	41	31	240	61	32	147	177	87
1965	262	1	25	26	171	– 2	41	56	98	108
1966	147	– 5	26	–16	85	26	30	–20	33	134
1967	–39	20	3	–27	10	33	–12	–38	33	–34
1968	–47	– 2	44	31	–155	10	25	–12	–46	11
1963 1st quarter	46	2	4	2	28	–10	20	–15	24	38
2nd quarter	–25	9	– 9	– 2	–13	– 2	– 9	–15	11	–21
3rd quarter	15	9	– 7	– 1	8	8	– 2	11	20	16
4th quarter	87	24	1	3	51	5	3	21	46	20
1964 1st quarter	99	11	12	9	48	17	2	60	31	8
2nd quarter	127	– 1	8	16	76	20	9	31	56	41
3rd quarter	85	– 7	10	1	65	7	9	13	47	25
4th quarter	100	3	12	4	51	17	13	43	43	13
1965 1st quarter	68	–13	– 3	10	55	10	10	1	49	19
2nd quarter	79	1	20	—	50	– 4	12	30	7	42
3rd quarter	69	16	3	7	37	– 7	14	14	34	22
4th quarter	46	– 3	4	10	29	– 1	6	11	9	26
1966 1st quarter	73	5	11	– 4	42	6	13	4	18	51
2nd quarter	4	2	5	–18	4	7	5	–19	13	10
3rd quarter	66	–13	4	18	38	9	9	24	1	41
4th quarter	5	1	6	–11	1	5	3	–28	1	32
1967 1st quarter	26	1	5	– 4	25	– 6	5	– 8	15	19
2nd quarter	–10	2	–19	– 7	26	– 7	– 5	–19	4	6
3rd quarter	–25	19	19	–13	–36	– 4	–11	– 4	3	–24
4th quarter	–30	– 2	– 3	– 4	– 5	–17	—	– 7	11	–34
1968 1st quarter	–100	9	–11	– 1	–81	– 7	– 9	– 9	–32	–59
2nd quarter	24	– 3	25	9	–27	8	12	– 2	—	25
3rd quarter	7	–13	14	7	– 7	2	5	–13	7	13
4th quarter	23	5	17	16	–40	8	18	12	–21	2
1969 1st quarter	120	11	10	– 7	76	21	8	21	35	65
2nd quarter	32	–10	8	– 3	33	– 2	6	20	1	12
3rd quarter	–38							–30	1	– 9

(Tables continued on next page)

INDUSTRY'S STOCKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER, *continued*

Table 3. Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1968	1,228	787	121	320
1960	50	27	4	19
1961	38	27	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	31	14	5	11
1964	91	47	13	30
1965	49	23	5	21
1966	19	13	—	7
1967	10	6	—	5
1968	75	57	6	13
1963 1st quarter	- 5	- 5	3	- 3
2nd quarter	27	17	3	8
3rd quarter	-16	-17	- 4	5
4th quarter	25	19	4	2
1964 1st quarter	11	—	5	6
2nd quarter	21	10	1	10
3rd quarter	19	4	7	7
4th quarter	41	33	—	7
1965 1st quarter	- 3	- 9	1	6
2nd quarter	1	—	- 2	3
3rd quarter	20	13	2	5
4th quarter	31	19	5	7
1966 1st quarter	- 5	- 6	4	- 2
2nd quarter	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 1
3rd quarter	21	19	- 3	5
4th quarter	7	2	—	6
1967 1st quarter	- 2	-14	3	9
2nd quarter	1	8	- 6	- 1
3rd quarter	-10	- 7	2	- 6
4th quarter	22	18	1	2
1968 1st quarter	5	8	3	- 6
2nd quarter	22	12	3	7
3rd quarter	10	15	- 1	- 3
4th quarter	38	23	1	15
1969 1st quarter	-11	21	5	5
2nd quarter	- 8	-12	- 3	8
3rd quarter	-17			

Table 4. Increases in the book value of industries stocks

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1968	11 159	8,165	1,432	1,562
1960	690	591	56	44
1961	416	312	43	61
1962	155	78	32	45
1963	360	250	48	63
1964	815	593	133	90
1965	628	489	74	66
1966	458	365	48	44
1967	137	69	47	21
1968	683	371	134	179
1963 1st quarter	119	69	- 6	56
2nd quarter	20	4	23	- 6
3rd quarter	27	16	23	-13
4th quarter	195	161	8	26
1964 1st quarter	208	138	15	55
2nd quarter	230	185	32	13
3rd quarter	187	116	65	7
4th quarter	191	154	21	15
1965 1st quarter	195	124	2	69
2nd quarter	162	153	14	- 5
3rd quarter	172	108	62	2
4th quarter	99	104	- 4	—
1966 1st quarter	250	162	7	81
2nd quarter	173	138	10	25
3rd quarter	97	69	51	-23
4th quarter	-62	- 4	-20	-39
1967 1st quarter	36	-14	-16	66
2nd quarter	26	18	1	7
3rd quarter	6	18	29	-41
4th quarter	70	48	33	-11
1968 1st quarter	147	10	23	114
2nd quarter	208	150	29	29
3rd quarter	162	115	54	- 7
4th quarter	166	96	27	43
1969 1st quarter	353	244	5	104
2nd quarter	213	203	5	6
3rd quarter	144	120	41	-17

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4:

The analyses by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1963 consolidated edition):

Manufacturing Orders III to XVI.
Distributive Trades Order XX.
Wholesale M.L.H. 810, 831, 832
Retail M.L.H. 820

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree, and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

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A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1968, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. 37*s.* 6*d.* (*by post* 39*s.*)

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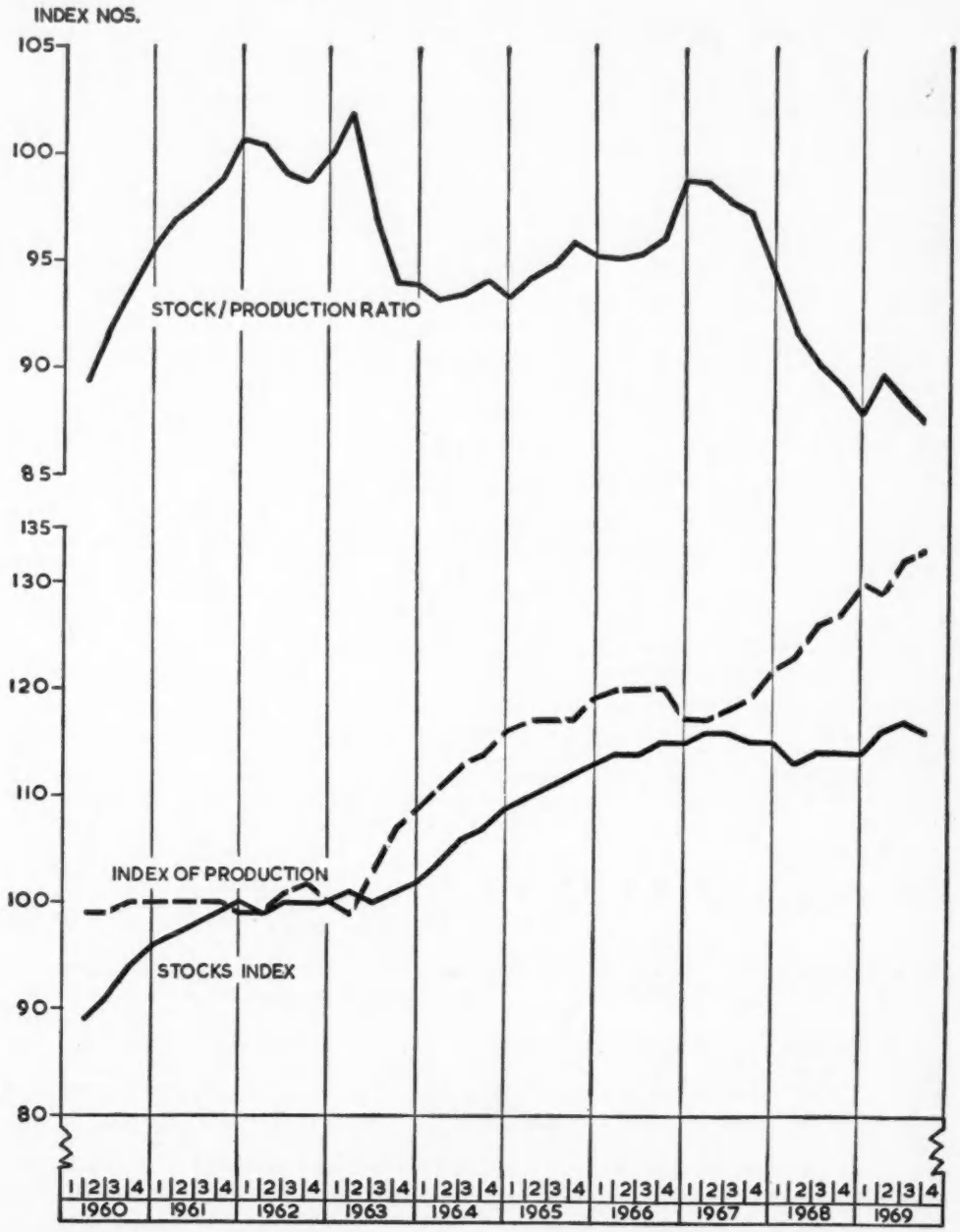
Table 5. The relationship of manufacturer's stocks to manufacturing production

		Index numbers – 4th quarter – 1962 = 100 seasonally adjusted		
		Stock levels (at 1963 prices)	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1960 Q	1	89	99	89·4
	2	91	99	91·5
	3	94	100	93·8
	4	96	100	95·6
1961 Q	1	97	100	97·0
	2	98	100	97·8
	3	99	100	98·9
	4	100	99	100·7
1962 Q	1	99	99	100·4
	2	100	101	99·2
	3	100	102	98·7
	4	100	100	100·0
1963 Q	1	101	99	102·0
	2	100	103	97·1
	3	101	107	94·0
	4	102	109	93·9
1964 Q	1	104	111	93·2
	2	106	113	93·5
	3	107	114	94·1
	4	109	116	93·4
1965 Q	1	110	117	94·3
	2	111	117	94·7
	3	112	117	95·9
	4	113	119	95·2
1966 Q	1	114	120	95·1
	2	114	120	95·4
	3	115	120	96·1
	4	115	117	98·9
1967 Q	1	116	117	98·8
	2	116	118	97·9
	3	115	119	97·3
	4	115	122	94·5
1968 Q	1	113	123	91·8
	2	114	126	90·2
	3	114	127	89·3
	4	114	130	88·0
1969 Q	1	116	129	89·7
	2	117	132	88·6
	3	116	133	87·5

Notes
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purposes of this table. Estimates for the years preceding 1962 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratios are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.



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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Further rise in materials prices in November

THE PROVISIONAL price index for basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry rose by 1 per cent in November, bringing the increase since July to 3 per cent. The rise in November was, largely, the result of higher prices for copper and for food and drinks materials and to a lesser extent of increases for a number of other materials, including nickel lead and woodpulp. The effect of these increases was partly offset by lower prices for rubber and wool.

The provisional November price index for home sales of manufactured products indicate no significant change in the rate of increase, which was equivalent to 3½ per cent a year between January and October.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The provisional index for the food manufacturing industries continued to rise in November but less fast than in September and October. Most of the increase was due to higher prices for home products, notably pigs, meat and fish. In the non-food sectors, the index numbers for the textile industries and for clothing and footwear were unchanged in November. There were increases of up to 1½ per cent in other sectors of manufacturing industry. The predominant materials whose higher prices accounted for the increases in these sectors were copper and brass products in the case of the engineering industries, nickel in the steel sector, tallow in the chemicals and allied industries and woodpulp in the paper industries.

The price index for construction materials rose ½ per cent in the month, largely because of higher cement prices.

Output of broad sectors of industry home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers for most sectors rose slightly in November. During the last 12 months, increases have varied from 8 per cent for the steel industry to 2 per cent for the chemicals and allied industries. Apart from steel, other sectors for which the increase has exceeded 4 per cent have been mechanical engineering, electrical engineering (each 5 per cent) and the paper industries (6½ per cent). In these three sectors, index numbers of materials and fuel prices have risen more than those for other sectors during the last year.

Table 1. Price Index numbers of materials purchased **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1968		1969			1968	1969							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	MATERIALS PURCHASED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry:	116·1	118·3	119·6	120·3	121·4	118·5	120·0	120·2	120·8	120·5	121·7	122·0	122·9	124·2
	Basic materials	115·5	118·0	119·6	120·5	121·8	118·3	120·1	120·4	121·0	120·7	122·2	122·4	123·2	124·8
	†Fuel	119·7	119·9	119·9	119·8	119·8	119·9	119·8	119·8	119·8	119·8	119·8	119·8	120·9	120·9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	119·3	120·4	122·3	124·2	126·1	120·4	123·7	123·9	124·9	124·8	127·0	126·4	125·9	127·2
	Basic materials other than fuel	119·2	120·5	122·8	125·2	127·5	120·5	124·6	124·8	126·1	126·0	128·7	127·9	127·1	128·7
	MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY														
211-229	Food manufacturing industries	109·4	113·4	113·7	112·5	112·4	113·9	112·4	112·7	112·4	111·8	111·6	113·7	116·9	118·3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	114·7	114·6	115·2	116·2	116·8	114·5	115·9	116·2	116·4	116·1	117·1	117·1	117·5	118·8
311 and 312	Steel industries	114·2	114·6	115·3	115·6	116·9	114·5	115·5	115·5	116·1	116·9	116·7	117·0	117·8	118·4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	116·4	117·2	120·0	122·6	126·8	117·0	121·9	122·2	123·7	125·7	127·1	127·5	128·2	128·8
Order IX	Electrical engineering industry	128·1	130·0	136·7	143·2	149·5	129·0	141·3	142·6	145·9	146·5	150·9	151·1	149·4	151·4
361	Electrical machinery industry	122·8	124·0	128·2	132·5	137·5	123·5	131·0	132·0	134·3	135·4	138·0	139·0	138·6	139·5
Order XIII	Textile industries	102·6	104·3	103·7	104·3	103·4	104·9	104·3	104·7	104·2	103·6	103·5	103·0	102·8	102·8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	110·8	112·4	114·2	116·0	116·3	112·4	115·8	116·1	116·1	116·1	116·4	116·6	116·7	116·7
Order XVII	Timber industries	120·7	122·3	124·3	126·0	127·8	122·2	125·5	126·0	126·6	127·4	127·7	128·1	128·6	128·9
481–484	Paper industries	115·8	116·0	118·0	119·4	121·8	116·1	119·0	119·5	119·6	121·0	122·0	122·3	122·6	123·7
Order XX	Construction materials	114·9	115·6	116·6	118·1	119·9	115·6	117·5	118·0	118·7	119·6	119·8	120·2	120·4	121·2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	117·0	117·8	118·9	120·6	122·3	117·8	120·0	120·5	121·2	122·0	122·2	122·6	122·8	123·5

† Coal, gas and electricity. (Crude oil is included in basic materials used in manufacturing industry.)

(Tables continued on next page)

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between that sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale prices index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 620, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3548, for index numbers, and Ext. 3411 for all other information.

WHOLESALE PRICES, *continued*

Table 2. Price index numbers of output **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1968		1969			1968	1969							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS														
Orders III to XIX	All manufactured products: Total sales	117·2	118·2	119·5	120·3	121·3	118·0	120·0	120·3	120·6	121·0	121·1	121·7	121·9	122·1
	Home sales	115·7	116·7	118·2	119·2	120·3	116·4	118·9	119·2	119·5	120·0	120·1	120·8	121·0	121·2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	115·6	116·2	117·0	117·8	118·9	116·2	117·6	117·8	118·1	118·5	118·8	119·4	119·6	119·7
	Home sales	112·8	113·1	114·1	115·1	116·5	113·1	114·8	115·1	115·4	116·0	116·4	117·0	117·3	117·4
	OUTPUT OF SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY														
211–229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home sales	115·1	115·7	117·0	118·0	118·8	115·6	117·6	117·9	118·4	118·8	118·2	119·3	119·9	120·2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	108·6	108·6	109·0	109·3	109·9	108·3	109·6	109·1	109·2	109·7	109·8	110·1	110·2	110·3
	Home sales	105·7	105·5	105·7	105·9	106·7	105·4	106·2	105·7	106·1	106·4	106·7	107·0	107·2	107·4
311 and 312	Steel industries: Total sales	107·9	107·8	108·8	110·1	114·7	107·6	109·3	109·4	111·6	114·5	114·8	114·9	115·9	116·2
	Home sales	107·1	107·2	107·6	108·7	114·3	107·2	107·8	107·9	110·5	114·0	114·3	114·7	115·9	116·2
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	116·7	117·4	118·1	118·7	120·2	117·5	118·5	118·7	119·0	119·5	120·1	120·9	121·0	121·0
	Home sales	113·4	113·8	114·9	116·2	118·3	113·8	115·8	116·2	116·6	117·5	118·4	119·1	119·3	119·3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sale	115·4	115·8	117·2	118·7	120·9	115·7	118·3	118·6	119·2	120·2	121·0	121·6	121·7	121·8
Order IX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	112·2	112·8	113·7	115·0	117·3	112·8	114·6	115·1	115·4	116·3	117·1	118·4	118·6	118·6
Order XIII	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	109·0	110·3	111·6	112·6	113·1	110·1	112·4	112·6	112·7	113·0	113·2	113·3	113·4	113·4
	Home sales	108·0	109·2	110·4	111·3	111·8	109·2	111·1	111·4	111·5	111·5	111·8	112·0	112·1	112·2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	109·1	109·7	110·6	111·3	111·8	109·7	111·0	111·5	111·6	111·7	111·8	112·0	112·2	112·3
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	119·4	119·7	121·3	122·2	123·2	119·8	122·1	122·3	122·3	122·7	123·3	123·5	124·0	124·1
481–484	Paper industries: Home sales	113·5	113·4	116·1	117·2	118·7	113·2	116·9	117·1	117·5	118·0	118·2	119·8	120·4	120·7
Order XX	New construction‡	120	120	122	123					123					

‡Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter

Table 3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1968	1969				1968 SIC		1968	1969			
		Oct.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p			Oct.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
101	Coal†	115·3	110·9	111·0	121·6	121·6	271	General chemicals	103·0	103·9	104·8	104·6	104·7
102/2	Slates	120·6	120·6	120·6	120·6	..	272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	93·6	94·1	94·4	96·0	96·0
109/3	Salt	97·2	93·9	93·9	97·2	97·2	272	Pharmaceutical preparations	95·2	94·6	94·6	94·7	95·0
211	Flour	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	273	Toilet preparations	121·5	123·0	124·2	124·2	124·2
216	Sugar, refined	96·6	96·3	98·5	98·1	94·8	274	Paint	104·8	104·8	104·8	104·8	104·8
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	117·0	123·8	124·7	125·0	125·0	275	Soap	117·0	119·5	124·0	124·2	124·3
231	Beer	130·7	139·6	140·2	140·2	..	275	Soapless detergents	103·0	103·3	107·5	107·8	108·9
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	129·4	138·4	138·4	138·4	138·4	276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	95·7	96·5	96·6	96·9	97·3
262	Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	132·3	146·5	146·5	146·5	146·5	279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	117·3	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4
262	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	111·9	111·6	108·1	108·1	108·1	311/2	Steel sheets	102·2	102·2	109·0	109·0	109·0
263	Lubricating oils and greases	111·6	110·1	110·1	110·1	110·1	311/2	Tinplate	108·4	108·4	115·9	115·9	115·9
							311/2	Other finished steels	107·3	108·4	115·0	116·3	116·8

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.

(Continued on next page)

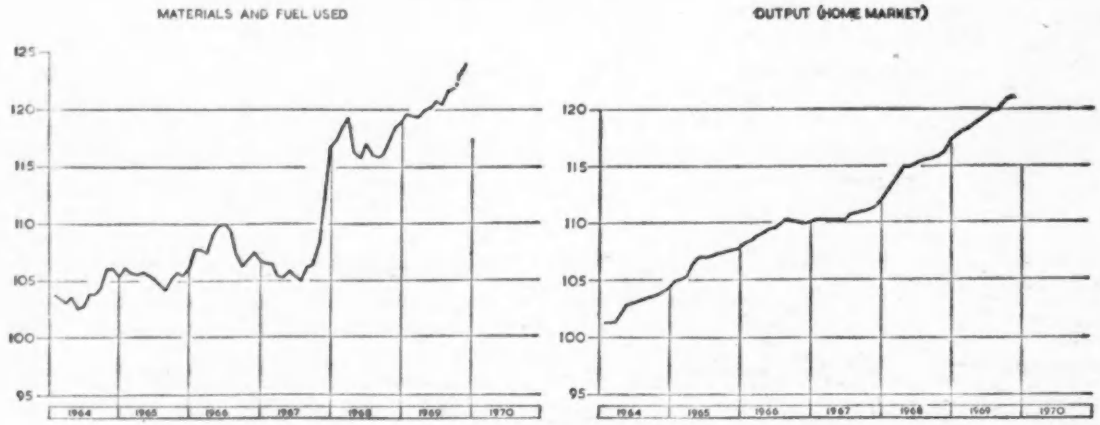
COLOUR BLOCKS FOR 'JOURNAL' FRONT COVER

Colour cover blocks: *Now that the* Journal *is using four-colour illustrations each week on the cover, the Editor will be pleased to consider prints of suitable export pictures for which letter-press blocks are available. Colour transparencies from which the submitting firm intend to have blocks made for their own publicity purposes will also be considered.*

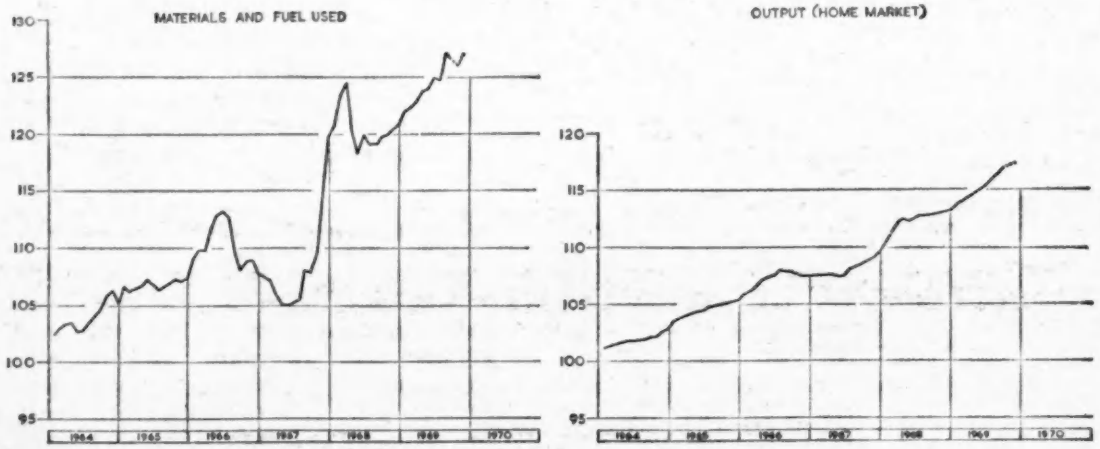
Black and white prints: *These should be 'action' photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBER 1963=100

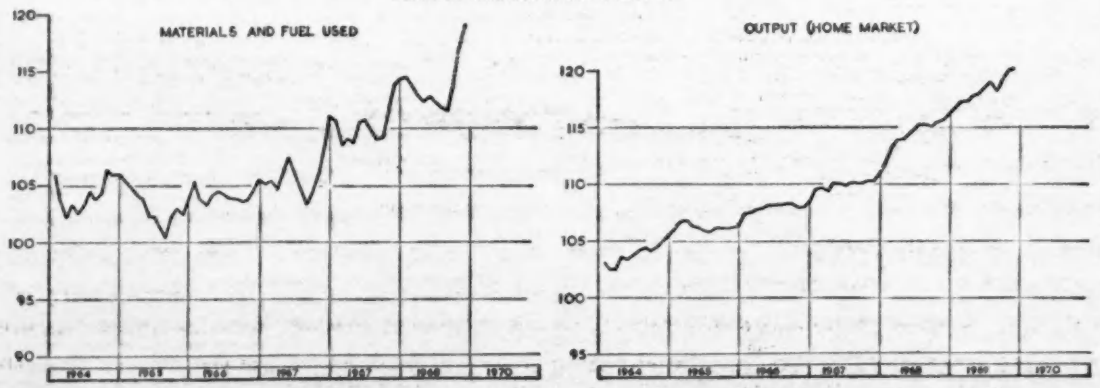
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(Other than food, drink and tobacco)



FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



WHOLESALE PRICES. *continued*

Table 3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1968	1969			
		Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
312	Steel tubes	113·8	114·0	121·8	123·3	123·5
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	113·9	117·3	118·5	118·5	118·6
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	129·3	134·8	134·8	137·5	139·1
	Extruded and drawn	126·5	134·3	134·3	136·5	137·8
	Castings	125·5	139·9	142·1	142·1	142·1
	Forgings	117·8	117·8	122·2	124·3	124·3
322	Brass ingot 65-35. B.S. 1400: B.3 delivered	202·1	242·4	254·9	254·7	265·9
353/1	Dental goods	125·3	125·7	128·2	128·8	129·0
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	104·2	104·5	104·1	104·0	103·3
368	Domestic electrical appliances	104·2	104·2	105·0	105·0	105·3
391	Tools and implements	119·0	123·5	126·6	128·0	128·3
392	Cutlery, spoons and forks	118·6	119·0	121·8	122·7	123·0
	Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	123·5	123·1	126·1	128·5	129·2
	Spoons and forks	139·3	140·3	141·6	141·6	141·9
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	137·2	143·9	146·5	146·5	146·5
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	112·4	113·5	118·7	118·7	118·7
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	102·0	102·0	102·0	102·0	102·0
411	Man-made fibres	86·8	87·0	87·6	87·6	87·6
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	101·3	102·1	102·4	102·1	102·1
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	135·2	135·2	135·3	135·9	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	126·4	132·5	134·7	135·0	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	106·9	108·2	109·2	109·2	109·2
413/6	Linen	125·7	125·1	127·8	127·8	127·8
414/1	Wool tops	88·7	88·0	86·3	84·6	84·4
414/2	Worsted yarn	100·5	101·2	100·3	99·4	99·0
414/5	Woollen fabric	111·9	113·4	113·8	113·8	113·9
415/1	Jute yarn	154·1	155·8	153·0	151·8	151·8
415/2	Jute piece-goods	145·5	147·0	147·0	147·0	147·0
416	Rope, twine and net	96·0	98·5	98·8	99·2	99·7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	97·8	99·0	99·1	99·1	99·1
419	Carpets and rugs	110·8	114·1	114·5	114·9	115·0
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	111·9	109·4	109·3	109·3	109·3
431/1	Leather for footwear	129·7	141·2	139·1	139·4	..
432/1	Travel goods	115·5	118·1	120.1	120·1	120·1
441–449	Made-up clothing	109·4	111·2	111·7	112·0	112·1

1968 SIC		1968	1969			
		Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
441	Weatherproof outerwear	105·7	106·5	107·1	107·1	107·1
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	108·2	109·5	110·1	110·2	110·2
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	112·2	113·6	113·5	114·6	114·5
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	112·1	114·4	114·5	114·6	115·1
450	Footwear	110·2	111·9	112·2	112·4	112·4
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	112·9	115·4	119·2	119·8	120·2
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including bricks	110·2	111·6	112·9	113·0	113·3
	Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	112·5	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2
	Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex-works*	120·6	119·5	121·0	121·2	121·3
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	125·3	126·8	131·6	131·6	131·6
463/1	Glass (other than containers)	110·4	112·1	112·6	112·6	112·6
463/2	Glass containers	109·6	113·1	113·1	113·3	114·6
464	Cement, delivered	109·0	109·0	109·0	109·0	115·8
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	113·8	113·8	120·2	120·2	120·2
469/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	110·6	110·7	111·4	111·4	111·5
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	109·4	111·7	114·7	115·2	115·2
471/2	Building joinery	126·3	127·9	129·2	130·4	130·9
472	Domestic furniture	118·5	120·8	121·8	122·0	122·1
473	Bedding, etc.	115·8	119·2	122·3	122·3	122·3
481	Paper and board	113·4	116·0	118·7	119·0	119·1
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	114·8	121·6	124·0	125·4	125·8
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	110·8	113·8	117·6	117·8	118·9
	Paper bags	106·5	112·0	114·8	115·3	115·3
483	Manufactured stationery	114·5	119·2	123·2	123·3	123·3
484/1	Wallpaper	130·8	124·2	124·1	124·1	124·1
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	105·4	112·1	113·2	113·6	113·6
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	109·3	112·8	115·7	116·7	118·3
492	Linoleum and felt base	129·7	129·7	129·7	129·7	132·1
493	Brushes and brooms	112·1	115·0	115·1	115·1	116·3
494/1	Toys and games	115·4	119·0	119·2	119·2	119·6
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	117·0	120·9	121·6	121·5	121·5
494/3	Sports equipment	111·7	113·0	114·3	114·8	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	114·1	114·5	116·7	117·0	117·0
495/2	Other stationers' goods	112·0	115·0	115·4	115·4	115·4
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	90·8	93·6	94·7	95·2	95·2

(*Continued on next page*)

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Table 3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom. **1963 = 100**

	1968	1969			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	141·8	168·9	153·7	157·1	156·9 p
Imported	134·7	163·9	150·0	147·6	146·6
Native	151·6	175·7	158·8	170·0	171·1 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	131·5	136·7	136·7	140·3	141·8
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	198·6	251·5	285·2	280·8	294·6
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	165·6	185·6	201·7	195·9	210·5
Nickel, refined, delivered§	140·5	153·6	153·6	153·6	162·1
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75% settlement price†	154·5	156·1	161·4	164·5	169·5
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	145·5	153·6	165·1	164·7	170·5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	77·8	91·5	97·1	102·9	112·5
Whale oil, crude	138·3	131·4	147·3	147·3	150·1
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	150·9	156·5	159·1	159·1	..
Natural rubber	93·6	110·4	117·3	111·7 p	101·8 p
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	216·6	205·5	166·9	166·9	..

	1968	1969			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	108·1	106·2	101·6	102·4	103·8
Jute, raw, PWC grades, c.i.f. Dundee	175·4	177·5	155·3	153·8	157·6
Jute, raw, PWB grades, c.i.f. Dundee	162·3	160·3	142·7	141·1	143·0
Silk, raw, delivered mill	133·6	133·0	145·0	148·4	148·4 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	56·4	52·3	51·6	51·6	51·6 p
Wool, raw	89·4	85·8	82·0	80·7	79·3 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. UK	77·3	71·9	70·7	67·6	65·4 p
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. UK	91·5	86·0	82·3	81·3	80·2 p
Merino, c.i.f. UK	100·6	95·9	89·7	89·0	87·2
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	129·2	133·1	134·3	134·3 p	134·4 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	127·0	134·2	136·6	136·6	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	128·3	131·9	133·2	133·6	134·3
Woodpulp, imported	119·8	124·0	127·8	128·0	130·1

†L.M.E. means of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.
§Producers' price.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The index numbers of wholesale prices relative to 1963=100 *supersede those previously published on the base* 1954=100. *For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Board of Trade will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base* 1954=100 *until December* 1971. *From January* 1969 *the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the* 1963=100 *Series. For users of other* 1954 *based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, conversion factors will be provided on request.*

Price index numbers of materials purchased **1954 = 100**

1958 SIC		1969		
		Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	MATERIALS PURCHASES BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	124·9	125·8	127·2
	Basic materials	120·6	121·3	122·9
	Fuel	158·9	160·4	160·4
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	129·7	129·2	130·6
	Basic materials ot trhehan fuel	124·6	123·7	125·3
	MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY			
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	115·6	118·9	120·3
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries	125·8	126·3	127·6
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	168·4	169·3	170·1
361	Electrical machinery industry	167·6	167·1	168·1
Order X	Textile industries	100·2	100·0	100·0
Order XIV	Timber industry	141·9	142·4	142·4
481 to 483	Paper industries	129·2	129·6	130·7
Order XVII	Construction materials	147·3	147·5	148·4
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	150·5	150·7	151·6

Retailers' stocks in October

THE VALUE OF stocks held by retailers at the end of October showed an increase of 9 per cent compared with October 1968, the same increase as that recorded in the previous two months.

In volume terms retailers' stocks were 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, a similar increase to that shown last month but slightly smaller than the average increase over the earlier months of this year.

Estimate of levels and percentage increases in retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices												
1960	94	99	102	103	105	104	99	98	102	109	113	100
1961	98	102	107	109	110	111	108	107	110	117	122	106
1962	103	106	112	113	116	112	110	110	112	121	127	111
1963	106	109	116	117	119	116	113	113	114	125	134	117
1964	115	117	123	125	125	124	118	122	125	133	143	126
1965	121	124	133	134	136	133	128	132	133	141	151	133
1966	128	131	141	140	144	143	135	141	141	150	160	137
1967	133	136	144	145	148	145	137	142	140	150	159	139
1968	136	139	151	152	156	154	148	154	153	164	176	157
1969	151	155	168	166	170	168	162	168	167	179		
1968	*2*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*13*
1969	*11*	*12*	*11*	*10*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*9*		
At constant (Dec. 1960) prices												
1960	95	100	103	105	106	105	100	99	102	109	113	100
1961	98	102	106	107	109	109	106	104	107	113	118	103
1962	100	102	108	109	110	107	105	104	106	114	120	104
1963	100	103	110	110	112	110	107	106	108	118	126	110
1964	108	109	114	116	115	114	109	113	115	122	130	115
1965	110	112	121	121	122	119	115	119	119	126	135	119
1966	115	117	126	124	128	127	119	123	124	131	140	120
1967	116	118	125	126	128	126	119	124	122	130	138	121
1968	118	120	130	128	132	129	123	128	128	136	146	130
1969	124	127	136	134	138	135	130	134	133	142		
1968	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*8*
1969	*5*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*4*		

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Cinema admissions and takings in September

DURING SEPTEMBER, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 4.58 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.25 million.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank Limited, Mr. Kenneth G. Holden.

Following upon the amalgamation in 1968 of The Royal Bank of Scotland, our former parent company, with National Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited to form National and Commercial Banking Group Limited, the decision was taken to amalgamate their three Subsidiaries, Williams Deacon's Bank Limited, Glyn, Mills & Co. and The National Bank Limited into Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited. A bill to effect the amalgamation is to be laid before Parliament. On the basis of the present figures of the three Banks involved, Williams & Glyn's Bank will conduct its business through 320 branches, will employ over 4,000 staff and will have resources in the region of £500 millions.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year, Sir Thomas Waterlow, who was a most valuable link in The Royal Bank Group between London, Manchester and Edinburgh retired from our Board on our becoming a direct Subsidiary of National and Commercial Banking Group Limited.

Sir Eric Carpenter and Sir Leslie Roberts, two of our longest serving Directors, have intimated their intention to retire from the Board at the Annual General Meeting. Both have served industry and the Bank with distinction.

On his retirement as Deputy General Manager, Mr. W. P. Lockley joined the Board of the Bank.

AUDITORS

From the date of the Annual General Meeting the Bank's Auditors, Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley & Co., will retire in favour of the Group's Auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The breaking of this link is very much regretted, and I would like to thank the Partners and staff for the excellent service they have given.

BALANCE SHEET

Changes in the pattern of finance, the credit squeeze and the high money rates have revealed their influence in the figures of the Balance Sheet, for although the total deposits of the Bank and its Subsidiaries have increased by £21,692,814 to £238,635,970, the deposits of the Bank itself have fallen by £1,661,014 to £180,927,459.

The combined advances of the Bank and its Subsidiary Companies amount to £129,818,580, an increase of £15,740,807. The increase relates to Public Sector, Shipbuilding and Export Finance, which are not restricted by the Bank of England.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Our net consolidated profit for the twelve months to 30th September, 1969, is £1,611,420 compared with a figure of £1,520,795 for the nine months' period ended 30th September, 1968. The fall in the rate of profit is mainly attributable to steeply rising costs, of which additional staff costs have been the main contributor.

DISCLOSURE

As from the 31st December, 1969, the Annual Accounts of the Clearing and Scottish Banks will cease to reflect the exemptions available to Banks under the Companies Act, 1948. The results of this Bank under review at present are published in the same form as in previous years, but figures compiled on the new basis will be published with those of the other members of National and Commercial Banking Group Limited in late February or early March, 1970.

BRANCH EXPANSION

Branches of the Bank have been opened at Basingstoke, Ilford, Peterborough, Poole and Reading. Plans are proceeding for new branches to be opened during 1970 in Folkestone, Garstang, Ipswich, Kirkham, Solihull and Stockton Heath.

THE CREDIT SQUEEZE

The credit squeeze and the endeavour to meet the Bank of England's directives have dominated the banking scene throughout the year. The requirements of industry are, by reason of inflation, much higher than when the directives were issued and the extent to which facilities are used, even though the facilities themselves have not been increased, has grown noticeably.

SATURDAY CLOSING

From 1st July, 1969, Clearing Banks were closed to the public on Saturday mornings. This development has proved less of an inconvenience than was generally feared and the provision of automatic banking units (cash dispensers and the extension of night safe facilities) is reducing the effect to the measure of a minimum.

THE ECONOMY

An encouraging sign of the effect of monetary control has been the improvement of the trade figures and of the balance of payments, but there is evidence that a quite substantial part reflects the cutting-back of capital investment. If this is so, any vulnerability in our monetary defences will inevitably be revealed when in due course we bear the full brunt of European competition.

Copies of the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Kenneth G. Holden, and the Annual Report are available on application to the Secretary, Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.,

Head office: Mosley Street, Manchester M60 2BE
Principal London Office: 20 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*3

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKING GROUP

Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and coasting trade movement during September 1969

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during September 1969, amounted to 17,492 thousand net registered tons: this was 4·3 per cent more than the corresponding month of 1968. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 7,691 thousand n.r.t.

During the first nine months of 1969 the total net tonnage of vessels entering and clearing United Kingdom ports with cargo amounted to 151,339 thousand n.r.t., an increase of 5·0 per cent over the tonnage for the same period for 1968.

In the coasting trade there was a 0·3 per cent decrease in the total net tonnage of arrivals and departures with cargo during the months of September, 1969, and a 0·8 per cent increase during the first nine months compared with 1968.

Note: Net Registered tons (n.r.t.)

The net registered tonnage is the measure of the size of a vessel and is normally used in the assessment of light, port and dock dues in the United Kingdom. It is obtained by deducting from the gross register tonnage an allowance for the area occupied by machinery, bunkers, water ballast and crew space.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has onboard cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having onboard cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie, or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ship's stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ship's stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each subsequent port of call.

Table 1. Shipping movements at United Kingdom ports

Foreign Trade	Entered					Cleared				
		Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (†) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (†) Commonwealth	Foreign
With cargo: September 1968	6,522	10,659	4,126	348	6,185	4,850	6,111	2,905	160	3,046
September 1969	6,378	11,104	4,100	405	6 599	5,307	6,388	2,868	318	3,202
Nine months ending September 1968	57,088	92,991	34,960	2,270	55,761	43,905	51,118	24,242	1,403	25,473
Nine months ending September 1969	57,301	97,811	36,761	2 889	58,161	44,974	53,528	24,022	2,017	27,489
In ballast: September 1968	1,724	2,689	1,122	65	1,502	3,186	6,757	2,279	194	4,284
September 1969	1,847	2,721	1,220	54	1,447	2,777	7,002	2,220	116	4,666
Nine months ending September 1968	13,711	20,737	8,793	563	11,381	27,573	63,117	19,779	1,248	42,090
Nine months ending September 1969	14,782	21,872	9.474	495	11,903	27,137	63,130	20,725	1,318	41,087

(†) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

(*Continued on next page*)

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, December 12, 1969
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
A Promise of Bed	Br/E 34520	85	December 8	Miracle Films Ltd.	Dorak Films Ltd.
Bachelor of Arts	Br/E 34523	31	December 9	Paramount Pictures (U.K.) Ltd.	Cresswell Productions Ltd.
The Undertaker	Br/E 34525	29	December 10	" "	Chilton Film Productions Ltd.
The Waiters	Br/E 34526	30	December 10	" "	Fanfare Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2114	Br/E 34327	8	December 12	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2114A	Br/E 34328	8	December 12	" "	" "
Pathe News 69-99	Br/E 34379	8	December 12	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 69-100	Br/E 34380	7	December 12	" " "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Last Summer	F 34517	96	December 8	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Allied Artists International Corp.
The Shrinker	F 34518	7	December 8	" "	Terrytoons Inc.
Sex Is A Pleasure	F 34519	77	December 8	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Lisa Film GmbH, Munich
A Woman Needs Loving	F 34521	82	December 8	Miracle Films Ltd.	Thilo Theilen United Film Service, Munich
Hello Down There	F 34522	88	December 8	Paramount Pictures (U.K.) Ltd.	Ivan Tors Films Inc.
Rascal	F 34524	85	December 9	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Blood of Dracula's Castle	F 34527	81	December 11	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Paragon International Pictures Inc.
Nightmare in Wax	F 34528	91	December 11	" "	" "
The Brain	F 34529	100	December 11	Paramount Pictures (U.K.) Ltd.	La Societe Nouvelle Des Establissements Gaumont, Paris

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The title of the film 'Airport' (F 34398) registered on September 16, 1969, has been amended to 'Now – Airport.'

Table 2. Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo

Nationality of Vessels	Entered				Cleared			
	September		Nine months ended Sept.		September		Nine months ended Sept.	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	Numbers of vessels							
United Kingdom	2,073	2,010	17,178	17,254	1,771	1,827	14,725	15,083
Other Commonwealth (†)	173	234	1,479	1,771	141	214	1,226	1,527
Foreign	4,276	4,134	38,431	38,276	2,938	3,266	27,954	28,364
Total	6,522	6,378	57,088	57,301	4,850	5,307	43,905	44,974
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth:								
Registered in United Kingdom	4,126	4,100	34,960	36,761	2,905	2,868	24,242	24,022
Registered in Canada	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	10
Registered in other countries (†)	348	405	2,270	2,885	160	318	1,403	2,007
Total Commonwealth	4,474	4,505	37,230	39,650	3,065	3,186	25,645	26,039
Foreign:								
Soviet	167	72	1,078	1,197	29	40	281	370
Finnish	68	94	810	895	22	30	269	320
Swedish	549	479	4,263	3,780	253	205	2,152	1,910
Norwegian	1,115	1,045	11,333	10,798	527	526	4,738	4,711
Danish	310	266	2,661	2,541	241	279	1,898	1,931
Polish	25	35	227	271	9	19	120	161
German (Federal Republic)	532	565	4,642	5,450	283	421	2,837	3,318
Dutch	722	789	5,884	6,066	385	453	3,673	3,900
Belgian	238	225	2,096	2,083	184	212	1,707	2,025
French	511	495	3,572	4,170	382	373	2,440	2,696
Spanish	27	65	474	585	42	51	443	505
Italian	74	27	1,271	1,158	45	1	338	210
Yugoslav	31	11	180	144	12	5	68	47
Greek	205	325	1,684	2,019	62	82	621	796
United States of America	226	308	1,799	2,400	155	292	1,553	2,154
Panamanian	155	193	1,487	1,625	71	21	578	434
Liberian	993	1,197	9,637	10,532	216	71	807	906
Other	237	408	2,663	2,447	128	121	950	1,095
Total Foreign	6,185	6,599	55,761	58,161	3,046	3,202	25,473	27,489
GRAND TOTAL	10,659	11,104	92,991	97,811	6,111	6,388	51,118	53,528
Trading Areas:								
Irish Republic	590	812	4,673	5,649	603	672	4,454	4,839
Northern Europe (Foreign)	2,867	3,163	25,809	27,621	2,213	2,391	20,963	21,784
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	1,736	1,619	13,382	13,390	1,333	1,329	8,813	9,976
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,207	1,076	10,405	9,665	160	134	1,419	1,436
West and South Africa	455	399	3,753	4,663	215	203	1,857	1,940
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,727	1,616	15,097	16,968	237	218	1,687	1,861
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	188	218	1,922	1,872	145	166	1,393	1,404
Australasia	203	255	2,262	2,552	171	87	1,443	1,174
North America (Atlantic Coast)	1,015	1,270	8,050	8,354	780	932	6,654	6,736
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	478	437	5,281	4,713	129	114	1,219	1,139
South America (Atlantic Coast)	78	131	1,010	1,211	63	73	473	621
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	22	24	206	181	19	28	136	170
North America (Pacific Coast)	76	73	1,036	854	35	32	525	343
Other Areas	17	11	105	118	8	9	82	105
Total Commonwealth Countries	2,272	2,857	20,564	24,842	1,367	1,404	11,067	11,255
Total Foreign Countries	8,387	8,247	72,427	72,969	4,744	4,984	40,051	42,273
TOTAL	10,659	11,104	92,991	97,811	6,111	6,388	51,118	53,528

(†) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

(Tables continued on next page)

Economic Trends

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Table 3. Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-September 1969

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1968	1969		1968	1969		1968	1969		1968	1969	
	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels
Bristol	2,437	2,226	1,232	2,493	2,280	1,273	317	243	326	2,347	1,981	1,015
Cardiff	1,132	1,103	545	1,341	1,380	687	393	461	257	1,361	1,387	610
Dover	5,552	6,129	4,688	9,413	10,163	8,212	5,435	6 101	4,473	9,298	10,074	8,140
Felixstowe	1,382	1,883	1,796	1,533	2,032	1 951	1,244	1,767	1,621	1,439	1,965	1 866
Folkestone	341	387	310	1 002	1,117	815	377	289	236	997	1,097	799
Grimsby (including Immingham)	3,010	3,507	2,044	3,381	4,052	2,344	1,377	1,466	1,203	3,407	4,097	2,367
Harwich	5,072	6,261	3 201	5,201	6,706	3,490	5,042	6,347	3,339	5,108	6,731	3,519
Holyhead	1,883	1,770	1,406	2,024	1,886	1,474	1 717	1,669	1,275	1,858	1 768	1,337
Hull	3,930	3,849	3,648	4,206	4,171	3,846	2,144	2,105	2,056	3,926	3,907	3,455
Lancaster	39	7	37	54	35	119	16	29	105	17	31	114
Liverpool	10,305	9,915	3,697	11,748	11,569	4,258	4 514	4,618	2,502	11,696	10,853	3,921
London	22,316	21,270	10,048	26,794	26 593	12,064	10,329	9,533	6,623	26,264	25,410	12,361
Manchester	4,560	3,826	2,141	4,869	4,065	2,441	1,245	1,206	1,555	4,127	3,753	2,425
Middlesbrough	3 478	4 245	1 270	4,345	4 995	1,795	1,530	1,372	1,358	4,646	4,845	1,894
Milford Haven	5,975	8,337	366	7,194	9 934	994	1 462	1,795	514	6,916	9,734	871
Newhaven	778	856	1,003	789	879	1,031	734	817	908	781	871	1,010
Newport	1,093	1,140	579	1,454	1,380	700	717	553	532	1,645	1,486	726
Plymouth	234	196	385	370	303	590	139	101	322	328	300	610
Port Talbot	778	587	406	844	627	500	124	112	265	834	592	489
Southampton	12,524	11.694	2,631	16,014	14 670	3,386	6,544	6.208	2,375	15.703	14.627	3.285
Swansea	537	720	388	1 184	1,389	843	1,208	1,560	1 212	2,036	1,811	1 287
Tyne Ports	1,642	1,414	1,058	2,436	2,189	1,340	1,102	941	747	2,886	2,498	1,387
Glasgow	2,460	2,237	930	2,926	2,755	1,096	1,623	1,352	557	3,425	2 988	1 129
Grangemouth	1 110	1,167	905	1 381	1,484	1,108	942	1,136	871	1,310	1,666	1,269
Greenock	1,641	1,783	159	2,058	2,665	309	221	277	40	1,789	2,498	248
Leith	538	463	755	617	828	844	224	517	574	506	1,259	1,003
Belfast	1 473	1,750	1,146	1,559	1,847	1,255	327	283	393	1,672	1 365	845
Other Ports	7,004	6.759	14,313	9 704	9.257	18,351	4,370	4,448	10,521	9,996	9,826	18,643
TOTAL	103.224	105.481	61.087	126,936	131,251	77,116	55,418	57,306	46,760	126,318	129,420	76,625

Table 4. Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-September 1969

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1968	1969		1968	1969		1968	1969		1968	1969	
	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels	Thous. net tons	Thous. net tons	Number of vessels
Bristol	1,093	911	519	1,326	1,325	2,077	430	310	1,168	1,537	1,500	2,379
Cardiff	379	404	643	772	770	1,398	209	137	378	629	722	1,460
Cowes	1,649	1,881	8,632	3,460	4,252	18,388	1,575	1,759	7,872	3,451	4,247	18,396
Hull	675	618	255	910	723	494	292	135	275	1,058	815	711
Immingham	641	511	193	1,408	1,426	856	926	922	654	1,375	1,435	892
Lancaster	749	820	970	934	979	1,490	887	905	1,388	942	976	1,467
Liverpool	3,057	3,494	2,804	4,094	4,572	4,440	2,405	2,632	3,085	4,592	4,683	4,524
London	5,257	4,405	3,636	7,047	5,697	5,577	1,683	1,234	1,817	7,078	5,561	5,042
Manchester	112	106	144	195	200	299	57	33	56	205	207	284
Middlesbrough	278	87	231	1,263	1,091	1,147	705	850	708	1,070	1,051	1,019
Milford Haven	282	426	106	2,285	3,112	1,271	2.291	3,377	1,307	2,430	3,488	1,386
Portsmouth	305	263	1,233	2,530	2,730	10,834	68	67	694	2,522	2,688	10,822
Preston	921	759	1,204	984	785	1,261	885	723	1,126	1,049	820	1,329
Southampton	2,455	2,822	8,457	4,641	5,173	11,787	3,968	4,261	8,801	4,559	5,033	11,296
Sunderland	130	164	171	1,060	783	835	832	592	561	975	749	746
Swansea	194	237	392	1,604	1,926	2,988	1,041	1,299	2,010	1,233	1,462	2,490
Tyne Ports	506	475	114	2,688	2,297	1,475	1,466	1,162	1,014	2,328	1,986	1,431
Ardrossan	1,017	1,152	1,442	1,160	1,293	1,769	730	767	1,356	1,105	1,193	1,761
Glasgow	508	621	609	1,022	1,164	1,019	241	208	343	689	895	970
Greenock	1,228	990	1,891	1,543	1,211	2,347	1,121	1,033	1,703	1,593	1,280	2,355
Stranraer	1,172	1,252	1,012	1,184	1,260	1,022	1,171	1,250	996	1,184	1,260	1,019
Belfast	5,100	5,082	5,808	5,489	5,364	6,337	4,254	4,196	4,778	5,352	5,294	6.557
Other Ports	8,593	8,895	19,879	14,570	14,759	35,980	6,792	6,690	12,441	13,753	14,011	34,451
TOTAL	36,301	36,375	60,345	62,169	62,892	115,091	34,029	34,542	54,531	60,709	61,356	112,787

THE PATENT OFFICE

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Table 5. Shipping movements at United Kingdom ports

	Arrived				Departed			
		Thousand Net Tons				Thousand Net Tons		
	Number of Vessels	Total	Common-wealth (†)	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	Common-wealth (†)	Foreign
COASTING TRADE - GREAT BRITAIN								
With cargo: September 1968	5,854	3,227	2,754	473	5,461	3,027	2,502	525
September 1969	5,791	3,201	2,668	533	5,177	3,087	2,538	549
Nine months ending September 1968	53,986	30,645	25,564	5,081	51,179	29,532	24,620	4,912
Nine months ending September 1969	53,357	30,724	25,445	5,279	49,095	30,116	24,626	5,490
In ballast: September 1968	5,744	2,644	2,100	544	6,113	2,633	2,211	422
September 1969	5,825	2,577	2,109	468	6,211	2,625	2,207	418
Nine months ending September 1968	52,622	25,440	20,513	4,927	55,557	25,167	20,537	4,630
Nine months ending September 1969	54,024	26,189	20,934	5,255	55,670	25,334	20,600	4,734
COASTING TRADE - UNITED KINGDOM								
With cargo: September 1968	6,599	3,832	3,294	538	6,052	3,574	2,974	600
September 1969	6,519	3,794	3,124	670	5,782	3,591	2,932	659
Nine months ending September 1968	61 252	36,301	30,517	5,784	56,672	34,029	28 547	5,482
Nine months ending September 1969	60,345	36,375	30,124	6,251	54,531	34,542	28,305	6,237
In ballast: September 1968	5,807	2,687	2,137	550	6,396	2,766	2,322	444
September 1969	5,908	2,603	2,125	478	6,459	2,753	2,293	460
Nine months ending September 1968	53,328	25,868	20,866	5,002	58,153	26,680	21,742	4,938
Nine months ending September 1969	54,746	26,517	21,178	5,339	58,256	26.814	21,689	5,125

(†) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices "*... essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade ... in exceedingly convenient form.*" – *The Times* Monthly 5s. (*by post* 5s. 6d.). Annual subscription £3 6s. including postage.

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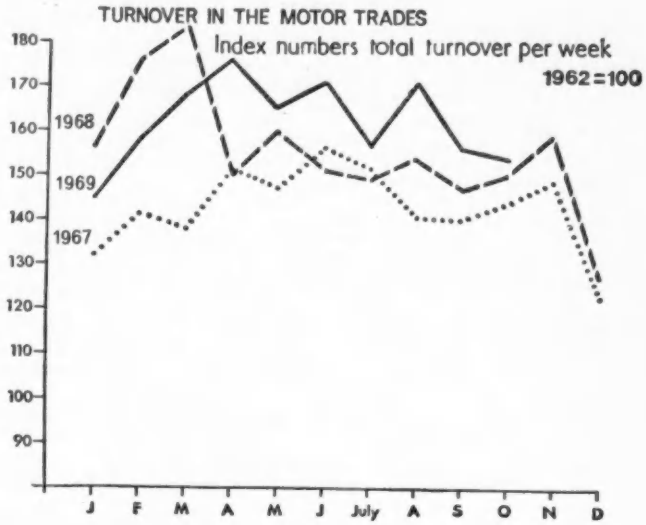
Turnover of the motor trades in October

THE VALUE of the total turnover of the motor trades in October was 3 per cent higher than in October 1968, a rather smaller increase on a year earlier than the 7 per cent increase recorded between the third quarters. There are uncertainties in measuring price changes in the goods and services sold by the motor trades, but such evidence as is available suggests that overall prices may have risen more than the rise of 3 per cent in the value of sales, so that there was a small fall in the volume of sales compared with the corresponding period last year.

The value of sales of new motor vehicles in October was lower than in September, a fall which contrasts with the increase usually recorded between these two months; compared with a year earlier, there was a fall in the value of sales of 7 per cent, a decrease which followed an increase of 8 per cent on a year earlier in the third quarter. The value of sales of second-hand vehicles showed no change in the month as compared with the same period last year after recording a 2 per cent decrease between the third quarters.

The value of sales of petrol, oil and accessories, together with receipts from servicing and repairs in October was 11 per cent higher than in October 1968, a rise similar to the average level of increases recorded in recent months: about half this growth is probably accounted for by price increases.



Index number of turnover per week and percentage increases on a year earlier (†)

1962 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1962 £ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£2,979 million)	1964	127	128	141	125	114	116	132	134	147	138	139	134	120	122	118	127	100
	1965	130	141	140	125	114	124	144	153	147	136	136	140	116	119	120	119	105
	1966	133	146	157	125	106	133	144	158	173	150	149	151	116	112	108	111	99
	1967	143	137	152	144	137	132	141	138	151	147	156	153	142	140	144	149	123
	1968	155	172	154	150	144	156	176	183	150	160	151	149	154	147	150	159	127
	1969	161‡	157	171	161		145	158	165	176	165	171	157	171	156	154		
	1968	*9*	*26*	*1*	*4*	*›*	*18*	*24*	*33*	*–1*	*9*	*– 3*	*– 2*	*9*	*5*	*5*	*7*	*3*
	1969	*3§*	*– 9*	*11*	*7*		*– 7*	*–10*	*–10*	*17*	*3*	*13*	*5*	*11*	*6*	*3*		
Analysis of turnover:	1964	143	154	167	132	118	136	158	166	185	157	160	148	122	128	123	142	95
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,119 million)	1965	138	172	151	122	109	144	176	192	165	142	147	149	105	113	116	117	96
	1966	136	173	178	112	80	155	166	192	227	160	154	163	92	87	82	88	72
	1967	145	145	159	139	138	139	150	145	161	156	161	151	136	133	143	156	120
	1968	158	204	148	140	141	185	209	214	136	165	144	130	149	141	149	172	111
	1969	160‡	162	172	151		141	167	174	190	165	164	135	173	146	139		
	1968	*9*	*41*	*– 7*	*1*	*2*	*33*	*39*	*48*	*–15*	*6*	*–11*	*–14*	*9*	*6*	*4*	*10*	*– 8*
	1969	*– 2§*	*–21*	*17*	*8*		*–24*	*–20*	*–19*	*35*	*Nil*	*14*	*3*	*16*	*3*	*– 7*		
Sales of secondhand motor vehicles (£568 million)	1964	120	124	142	118	96	104	135	132	145	146	136	130	114	113	105	111	75
	1965	119	132	142	110	93	107	138	148	162	142	126	127	104	102	105	98	79
	1966	119	135	153	103	85	111	138	151	158	154	148	129	94	91	89	92	76
	1967	133	124	150	141	117	105	134	133	148	143	158	148	138	139	135	135	89
	1968	137	158	142	135	112	125	174	173	142	149	137	139	139	129	127	126	90
	1969	138‡	135	150	132		119	139	147	157	144	148	127	145	126	127		
	1968	*3*	*27*	*– 6*	*– 5*	*– 4*	*19*	*30*	*31*	*– 4*	*4*	*–13*	*– 6*	*1*	*– 7*	*– 6*	*– 7*	*Nil*
	1969	*– 4§*	*–15*	*5*	*– 2*		*– 5*	*–20*	*–15*	*10*	*– 3*	*9*	*– 8*	*4*	*– 2*	*Nil*		
All other sales and receipts (£1,292 million)	1964	116	106	118	122	118	104	109	106	114	118	122	124	121	121	119	120	115
	1965	127	118	129	133	128	115	119	121	126	129	131	137	130	132	131	131	124
	1966	138	128	140	146	137	124	126	132	133	141	146	151	146	143	139	140	133
	1967	144	136	146	150	146	138	137	134	144	141	151	156	149	145	148	149	141
	1968	160	151	164	165	160	144	147	160	165	161	164	171	166	159	162	161	157
	1969	175‡	162	179	182		160	158	166	173	174	188	189	181	177	180		
	1968	*11*	*11*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*5*	*8*	*19*	*15*	*14*	*9*	*9*	*12*	*9*	*10*	*8*	*11*
	1969	*9§*	*7*	*9*	*11*		*11*	*7*	*4*	*4*	*8*	*14*	*11*	*9*	*11*	*11*		

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to October 1969.
§ Percentage change for period January to October 1969 compared with the corresponding peiod of 1968.

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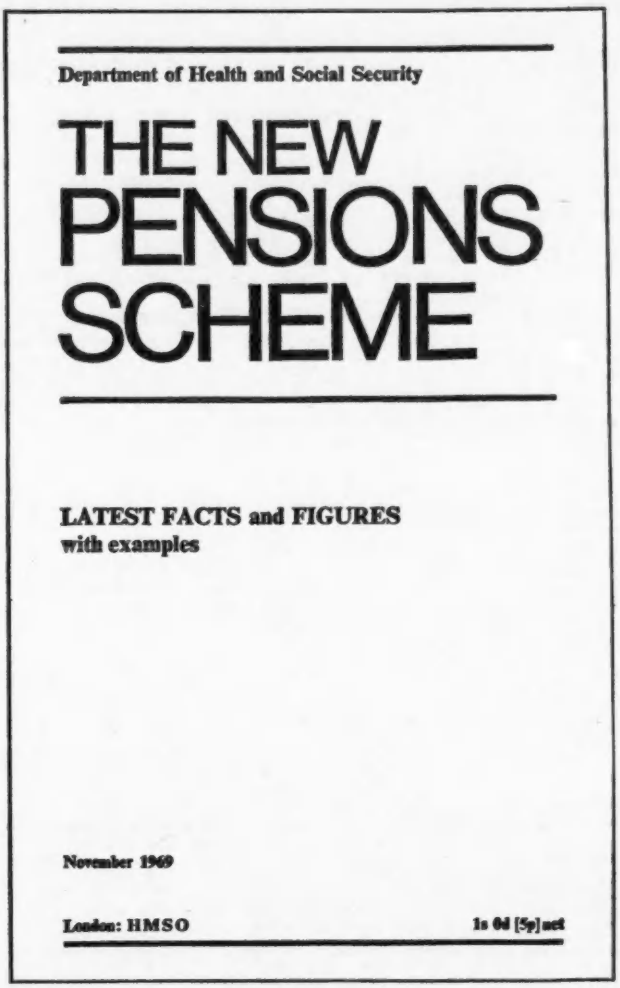

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Turnover of the catering trades, laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers in October

THE TURNOVER of caterers and hairdressers in October showed increases on a year earlier larger than those which had prevailed earlier in the year; launderers and dry cleaners showed much the same increase between October 1968 and October 1969 as had been reported for the previous months, compared with the corresponding months of 1968.

Catering trades

After allowing for seasonal influences the value of the turnover of the catering trades in the three months ended October 1969 was 2 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. This increase owed a great deal to the particularly high figure for October itself, so it is too early to know whether there had been a return to the higher rate of growth which was a characteristic of the end of 1968 and the early months of 1969.

Value of catering trades' turnover
Seasonally adjusted index numbers of sales per week (current prices) (1964 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	
1st quarter	114	116	122	
2nd quarter	113	116	125	
3rd quarter	114	118	126	3 months ended July 125
4th quarter	113	122		3 months ended October 128

Between October 1968 and October 1969 the value of catering trades turnover increased by 9 per cent. Over the same period the turnover of public houses increased by 10 per cent, restaurants, cafes, etc., by 10 per cent and licensed hotels by 7 per cent. Each of these increases was larger than that recorded for the third quarter of 1969 compared with the third quarter of 1968. The turnover of canteens, however, increased by only 3 per cent between October 1968 and October 1969, an increase rather smaller than the 4 per cent recorded between the third quarters of these years.

Laundries and dry cleaners

The value of the turnover of laundries and dry cleaners increased by 2 per cent between October, 1968, and October, 1969, the same increase as had been recorded between the third quarters of these years. Laundries showed an increase of 3 per cent in October, whereas dry cleaners showed no change between October, 1968, and October, 1969.

Hairdressers

Men's hairdressers and men's hairdressers-tobacconists showed an increase of 8 per cent between the particularly dull October, 1968, and October, 1969; there was no change in the turnover of women's hairdressers, and the total of all hairdressers showed an increase of 2 per cent between October, 1968, and October, 1969. There had been no change in the value of turnover of all hairdressers between the third quarter of 1968 and the third quarter of 1969.

Table 1. Catering

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier*† 1964 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1964)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Caterers	1966	111	95	114	128	108	91	94	99	109	110	121	130	130	125	108	100	114
(£1,985 million)	1967	113	100	115	131	108	95	98	104	108	111	123	133	133	128	108	101	114
	1968	117	100	120	135	115	96	100	103	115	114	128	135	138	132	115	109	119
	1969		107	128	145		108	104	109	124	124	136	147*	148	140	126		
	1968	*3*	—	*4*	*3*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*-1*	*7*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*7*	*8*	*5*
	1969	*7§*	*7*	*7*	*7*		*12*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*9*	*6*	*9*	*7*	*6*	*9*		
Licensed hotels and holiday camps	1966	111	76	117	157	94	71	73	83	95	111	140	165	166	143	110	83	91
(£286 million)	1967	114	82	120	158	97	74	79	90	97	116	143	161	166	149	111	88	93
	1968	122	83	128	169	107	76	81	90	107	119	153	172	180	159	121	100	101
	1969		91	140	180		87	87	97	120	132	161	186*	191	165	130		
	1968	*7*	*2*	*7*	*7*	*10*	*4*	*3*	*-1*	*11*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*6*	*10*	*13*	*8*
	1969	*8§*	*9*	*9*	*6*		*14*	*6*	*8*	*12*	*11*	*6*	*8*	*6*	*4*	*7*		
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£521 million)	1966	111	97	110	132	103	93	98	99	107	106	117	133	134	131	106	100	102
	1967	112	100	110	134	105	95	102	102	107	105	117	132	137	133	109	103	104
	1968	116	101	116	139	109	96	103	103	115	108	122	135	142	140	113	108	108
	1969		104	123	147		103	103	105	120	116	130	145*	151	145	124		
	1968	*4*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*7*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*4*
	1969	*5§*	*3*	*6*	*5*		*7*	—	*2*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*6*	*3*	*10*		
Public houses (£1,033 million)	1966	112	98	116	122	114	94	96	102	114	112	120	123	123	120	109	103	128
	1967	115	103	117	127	113	99	101	109	111	114	124	131	128	123	107	102	126
	1968	118	102	121	128	120	100	101	105	119	115	127	130	130	125	115	111	131
	1969		111	131	140		115	107	112	129	127	135	144*	142	135	127		
	1968	*2*	*-1*	*3*	*1*	*6*	*1*	—	*-3*	*7*	*1*	*3*	*-1*	*2*	*2*	*8*	*9*	*4*
	1969	*9§*	*9*	*8*	*9*		*14*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*10*	*7*	*11*	*9*	*8*	*10*		
Canteens (‡) (£145 million)	1966	106	110	105	98	112	107	111	113	104	110	103	95	93	104	110	115	111
	1967	105	108	105	95	110	109	110	105	111	107	100	94	90	99	108	116	108
	1968	109	114	107	101	116	110	114	117	106	113	104	99	97	104	114	121	114
	1969		120	113	104		119	119	123	111	116	111	99*	101	111	117		
	1968	*5*	*5*	*2*	*6*	*5*	—	*4*	*11*	*-5*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*6*
	1969	*5§*	*6*	*5*	*4*		*8*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*7*	*-1*	*5*	*7*	*3*		

§ January-October.
† The monthly periods consist of four weeks, except those marked * which are of five weeks. The October 1969 period was the four weeks from October 1, 1969, to November 1, 1969, the October 1968 period was from September 29, 1968, to October 26, 1968.
‡ Includes catering contractors other than outside catering contractors, which are included with restaurants, cafes, etc.

Table 2. Laundries and dry cleaners (excluding launderettes)

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase in a year earlier*† 1966 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1966 Provisional Estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Laundries and Dry-Cleaners (£137 million)	1966	100	96	102	102	100	89	97	101	96	107	103	104	100	101	106	102	93
	1967	100	97	104	102	99	94	100	96	104	104	104	104	99	102	104	101	93
	1968	100	96	103	101	100	90	97	100	100	105	102	104	100	100	104	104	94
	1969		97	105	103		93	97	101	102	109	103	103*	101	104	106		
	1968	—	*–1*	*–1*	*–1*	*2*	*–4*	*–3*	*4*	*–4*	*1*	*–1*	—	—	*–2*	—	*3*	*1*
	1969	*2½*	*1*	*2*	*2*		*4*	*–1*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*1*	—	*1*	*4*	*2*		
Laundries (£81 million)	1966	100	98	101	100	100	95	100	100	96	105	102	104	98	99	105	103	95
	1967	100	97	103	100	99	98	100	95	102	104	103	104	99	99	102	102	93
	1968	101	97	102	101	102	95	98	99	98	105	103	105	100	99	105	106	96
	1969		101	105	105		99	100	103	101	110	105	107*	103	105	108		
	1968	*1*	—	*–1*	*1*	*3*	*–3*	*–2*	*4*	*–5*	*1*	*–1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*3*
	1969	*3½*	*3*	*3*	*4*		*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*6*	*3*		
Dry-cleaners, etc. (£56 million)	1966	100	93	104	104	99	81	93	103	97	111	103	105	102	105	108	101	90
	1967	101	96	105	104	99	88	101	99	106	105	104	103	100	108	107	99	91
	1968	99	94	103	100	98	82	96	102	104	105	101	101	99	101	103	102	90
	1969		92	103	99		84	91	98	103	108	100	96*	97	104	103		
	1968	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–3*	*–1*	*–6*	*–4*	*4*	*–2*	—	*–3*	*–2*	*–1*	*–6*	*–4*	*2*	*–2*
	1969	*–1½*	*–3*	—	*–1*		*3*	*–5*	*–4*	*–1*	*2*	*–1*	*–4*	*–2*	*3*	—		

For notes see Table 1.

Table 3. Hairdressers

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase in a year earlier*† 1966 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1966 Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Hairdressers (£136 million)	1966	100	95	100	102	103	91	94	99	100	102	99	104	103	100	100	98	108
	1967	102	98	102	104	104	96	98	101	101	103	102	105	105	101	101	101	110
	1968	104	98	104	106	107	94	98	102	104	103	105	108	107	105	103	103	113
	1969		101	105	106		99	98	104	106	107	104	107*	108	103	105		
	1968	*2*	—	*2*	*3*	*3*	*–2*	*–1*	*1*	*3*	—	*3*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*3*
	1969	*1½*	*3*	*1*	—		*5*	—	*3*	*1*	*4*	*–1*	—	*1*	*–1*	*2*		
Men's hairdressers and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£27 million)	1966	100	94	98	104	105	95	92	93	95	98	100	105	103	103	102	98	113
	1967	103	97	99	106	108	99	98	96	96	98	103	109	105	104	102	102	116
	1968	105	97	103	109	110	100	98	95	100	98	109	109	108	109	103	104	121
	1969		100	105	112		101	98	99	102	103	109	112*	114	110	111		
	1968	*2*	—	*4*	*3*	*2*	*1*	—	*–1*	*5*	—	*6*	*1*	*3*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*4*
	1969	*3½*	*2*	*2*	*3*		*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*5*	—	*2*	*5*	*1*	*8*		
Women's hairdressers and men's and women's hairdressers (£109 million)	1966	100	95	101	102	102	90	94	101	102	103	99	104	102	99	99	98	106
	1967	102	99	103	103	103	95	99	103	103	104	101	104	104	101	100	100	107
	1968	103	98	105	105	106	92	98	104	106	105	103	107	107	103	103	103	110
	1969		101	106	104		99	97	106	107	109	102	106*	106	101	102		
	1968	*2*	—	*2*	*3*	*3*	*–2*	*–1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*
	1969	*1½*	*3*	*1*	*–1*		*7*	*–3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*–1*	*–1*	*–1*	*–2*	—		

For notes see Table 1.

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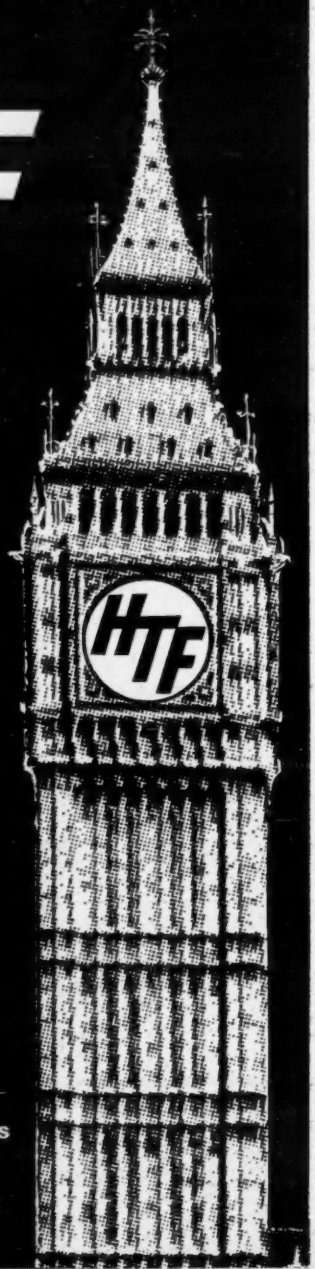

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Exhibitions and Fairs

British technology on show in Bogota

A report from the British Embassy, Bogota

A BRITISH Engineering Week, organized by the London Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the Board of Trade, was held in Bogota from November 25 to 28. Nineteen British firms were represented at the event. The programme consisted of a series of technical lectures aided by films and slides and was supported by a small exhibition of photographs, working models and other displays. The event was held at the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, centrally situated in the business section of the city. The exhibition was laid out in a large reception room next to a lecture hall built to accommodate about 400 people and the lectures were timed to allow visits to the exhibition after each lecture. This was the first time that such an event had been held in Bogota and it attracted considerable attention from engineers, industrialists and Government officials, including the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Public Works and the Economic Secretary to the President of the Republic. Attendances at the lectures ran from 12 to 140, averaging around 40 at each lecture, and some 500 people visited the exhibition.

The event was well reported by the press, radio and television and there is little doubt that it has increased our commercial and technological prestige in Colombia and made a useful impact on universities and technological institutes whose teachers and senior engineering students were among the audiences at the lectures.

The exhibitors reported a number of interesting inquiries, most of which were followed up by useful and productive business appointments. It is too early to say what orders will be received as a direct result of the Week but all indications are that some worthwhile long-term business will eventually emerge. The Week showed that there is considerable interest in Colombia in British technology and that even an indirect promotional effort of this kind can attract potentially valuable customers.

Big export successes at Smithfield

THE ROYAL Smithfield Show got off to a cheerful start on December 8 with the announcement of record export figures for the British farm machinery industry. The Agricultural Engineers Association reported that Britain's agricultural engineering industry exported over £170 million worth of tractors and farm machinery in the first 10 months of this year, 14 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1968 and only £12 million less than the record-breaking £182 million worth exported in the whole of last year.

In addition, over £18 million worth of engines were exported for assembly into foreign manufactured tractors and combines in the period January to October.

The Association also announced that imports from January to October this year were down by 2 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

This encouraging note was sustained throughout the exhibition, particularly as far as news on the export front was concerned. The big export success story was Ford's £45½ million worth of orders won during the first 48 hours of the show – enough to keep their Basildon factory fully ocupied for 10 months.

Provisional bookings for tractors worth £5½ million were taken by David Brown. These included £1.6 million for EEC countries, £½ million for EFTA countries and £8,000,000 for the United States. The firm of Wright Rain took orders from overseas amounting to £2 million.

During the first three days of the show around 2,630 visitors from abroad had been registered.

HM The Queen recently visited the factory of Lesney Products – the makers of the 'Matchbox' series of models. During her tour she saw how five million models are made, and was presented with a booklet, printed by H. P. Dorey and Co. Ltd., describing the methods of model manufacture and the history of the company. Pictured with The Queen is Mr. L. C. Smith – a co-founder and joint managing director of Lesneys. Lesney models are eye-catchers at fairs and exhibitions in many countries.

Display material supplied by the Board of Trade was used to good account at a Strawbridge and Clothier promotion of British goods Admiring a coat of arms are, left to right: HM Consul-General, Mr. Martin J. Moynihan; the Hon. James H. T. Tate, Mayor of Philadelphia; and Mrs. and Mr. Stockton Strawbridge, Strawbridge and Clothier.

Mr. Victor P. Rojkov of the USSR Trade Delegation in the United Kingdom discussing the Tecalemit Two-line Grease System with Mr. C. E. Higham at the recent Industrial Lubrication and Tribology Exhibition held in London in November. Mr. Higham is the general sales manager of the Lubrication Systems Division of Tecalemit Engineering Ltd., one of the principal exhibitors. The exhibition was organized by UTP Exhibitions Ltd., and promoted by the journal Industrial Lubrication and Tribology.

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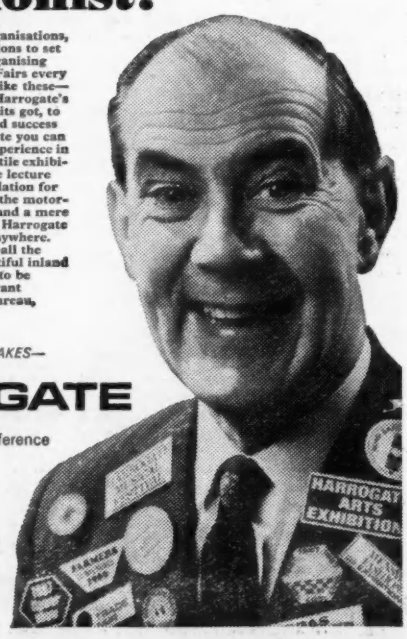
Tony Bryant is an exhibitionist!

He *(and his staff)* help scores of Organisations, Professional Groups and Federations to set up their Exhibitions as well as organising over 200 Conferences and Trade Fairs every year. When it comes to functions like these—large or small, serious or social—Harrogate's got what it takes—and gives what its got, to guarantee the smooth running and success of every venture. Here in Harrogate you can benefit from our many years of experience in this field and enjoy our new, versatile exhibition centre, elegantly comfortable lecture halls and first rate hotel accomodation for even the largest *'happening'*. With the motorways close by, good rail services and a mere 20 minute ride to Yeadon Airport, Harrogate is indeed easily accessible from anywhere. But the benefits don't end there—all the amenities of the finest, most beautiful inland holiday resort in the country are to be enjoyed by all. Write to Tony Bryant *(our Exhibitionist)*, Information Bureau, Harrogate, 'phone 4684.



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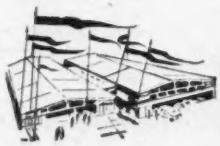

International attendance at Milan Motorcycle Show

A report from the British Consulate-General, Milan

THE FINAL figures are not yet out, but it seems certain that this year's International Cycle and Motorcycle Exhibition, held at Milan between November 22 and 30, has broken all previous attendance records. Some 30,000 visitors are thought to have flocked into the exhibition pavilion on the first Sunday of the show; and a good number of these found their way to the joint venture organized by the Cycle and Motorcycle Association with the assistance of the Board of Trade and the Central Office of Information. This was the Association's first exhibition in Milan for four years, but all the indications are that it will return for the next edition in two years' time.

The British stands displayed a wide range of motorcycles and accessories. The Triumph and Norton machines attracted much attention; sales of both have been rising steadily in Italy. A newcomer was Greeves Motorcycles, manufacturers of competition machines, surrounded at the fair by a crowd of would-be rallyers. Equally popular was the Rivetts stand, which half-way through the fair had already secured eight retail distributors of their leather clothing in the main cities of Italy. On the accessories side, Middlemores, Bluemel Brothers and Britton Ltd. all reported excellent business. Although competition is stiff in Italy – a country which produces over a million cycles every year, and a rising volume of mopeds – the British firms found that their pumps, saddles and mudguards competed favourably with Italian items. Some firms have already been approached direct by Italian cycle manufacturers anxious to arrange distributor or agency deals. Mention must also be made of the striking Raleigh/Sturmey-Archer stand elsewhere in the fair.

Although most of the British firms reported a steady flow of Italian inquiries, this year's Milan show was also remarkable for the number of foreign visitors. It is, after Cologne, the largest exhibition in the world for motorcycles and accessories; and there were many inquiries from other European countries, South Africa, Australia, the Americans and more surprisingly from British buyers. The joint venture stand itself (an attractive open layout), was designed by the COI. Mr. W. Sharpe, the Consul (Commercial) at Milan, visited the British stands whilst the fair was on and spoke to the exhibitors and to representatives of the CMCA, whose director, Mr. D. Wilson, was also able to pay a visit to Milan. The fair was a good shop-window for British goods, and a repeat performance in two years' time should continue to bring the crowds in.

Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. (Turner & Newell Ltd.) have received an order valued at approximately £40,000 for their Everite Promenade Tiles from Handelmaatschappij Proost Bouwmaterialen NV Amsterdam. Seen discussing details of the contract at the International Bulding Exhibition are: (left) Mr. M. D. Constandse, managing director of the Dutch company, and Mr. B R. Alston Leigh, export representative of TAC.

Exhibitors report . . .

Below are extracts from recent press announcements by United Kingdom firms who find that participation in trade fairs and similar promotions is good for export.

Prospects from Greenville exhibition

PARTICIPATING in a joint venture sponsored by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the British Textile Machinery Organization at the recent International Textile Machinery Exhibition at Greenville, United States, the Stone-Platt stand enjoyed 'an excellent attendance'. Over 200 companies, from all over the world, showed particular interest in the Crimposet carpet yarn machine, manufacture by Dobson & Barlow Ltd., Bolton. In only two weeks from the exhibition closing, over 50 firm inquiries were received, the majority from North and South America. Substantial business is expected to result from these visits.

'Crimposet' installations are now in operation in many home and overseas plants, including Germany, Italy, Switzerland, South America and Australia, and in addition, trial units have been supplied to a number of other mills, including some in Eastern European countries.

£12,000 order from Asian Trade Fair

G & M POWER PLANT Co. Ltd. of Ipswich have announced an order for 50 3 kW diesel generating sets worth approximately £12,000. The order, which was placed through G & M's new Iranian distributors, General Tool Co. Ltd., is for a number of customers in Iran.

This order, which is a result of the company's recent exhibit at the Second Asian International Trade Fair in Iran, has prompted Mr. W. F. Walters, sales director of G & M Power Plant, to comment: 'The fair has been a 100 per cent success as far as this company is concerned'. Besides the order for 50 generating sets, they are awaiting confirmation of an order for a large number of welding sets.

The company, whose stand was in the British Pavilion organized by the Board of Trade, sold all the generators and other equipment which they were exhibiting, even before the show had opened. 'The interest shown in British products was tremendous,' said Mr. Walters. 'We could even have sold our filing cabinets if we had wanted to!'

Success in Detroit

FIRM ORDERS worth over £91,000 were taken by the eight British packaging machinery manufacturers who exhibited their products at the Packaging/Converting Machinery Show in Detroit in October.

The companies took part in a sponsored group organized by The Institute of Packaging through the Board of Trade's joint venture scheme. As well as the orders actually taken on the stand, companies forecast sales worth £544,000 within the next two years as a result of their appearance at the exhibition.

International orders at Milan GEC

AS A RESULT of their participation in the recent GEC '69 Exhibition in Milan (The International Exhibition and Congress of the Printing, Publishing and Paper Industries), the Graphic Arts Division of Cosmocord received orders totalling £68,000, with the prospect of many more to be finalized within the next few weeks. Cosmocord were displaying their range of Cosmocolor Reproduction Systems specially designed for the speedy and economic production of colour separations for the litho and letterpress printing industries.

Customers involved in negotiations at the Milan exhibition included representatives from Holland, Italy, France and Australia.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

'Industrial Progress in the 1970s'

'INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS in the 1970s' will be the theme of the Federation of Industrial Development Associations' Conference and Exhibition to be held on April 8 and 9, 1970. This annual event will take place at Caxton Hall, London, S.W.1, and any companies or other organizations wishing to take part should get in touch with the secretary, Mr. N. L. Shulman, 6 Cavendish Court, 11/15 Wigmore Street, London, W.1 (Tel. 01-580 3823/4).

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official Commercial Representatives Overseas who are always anxious to publicize such events

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance** *- three clear months is a minimum notice - and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and East Germany

ON NOVEMBER 28, 1969, the Confederation of British Industry concluded negotiations for a trade agreement with the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade covering trade in the period 1970-72. Under the terms of this agreement, which has now been signed by both parties, quotas will continue to be negotiated annually. The quotas agreed between the two parties for 1970 are as listed below.

In the case of United Kingdom exports to East Germany, goods other than those for which there are quotas will be admitted without restriction.

As announced by the President of the Board of Trade on November 28, 1969 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, December 3, page 1504), the liberalization measures which already apply to imports from the Soviet Union and other East European countries will be extended to East Germany with effect from January 1, 1970. List B indicates the goods for which calendar year quotas have been fixed. Apart from this the following provisions will apply: (i) the import of certain goods will still remain subject to specific licence; (ii) other imports will be covered by either open general licence or open individual licences.

A notice to importers will be issued giving full details of licensing procedures.

List A 1970
Quotas for imports into East Germany from the United Kingdom January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 fob
1	Herrings (cured and frozen)	50
2	Whisky and other spirits	170
3	Miscellaneous foodstuffs, beverages and agricultural products not elsewhere specified	130
4	Toilet preparations	10
5	Leather and leather goods	10
6	Rubber manufactures including thread (covered and uncovered) surgical manufactures, and tyres and tubes	100
7	Woollen fabrics	40
8	Mohair yarns	75
9	Textile manufactures including clothing not elsewhere specified	60
10	Products of the passenger car, motor cycle, and cycle industries (including components, replacement and production parts and accessories), and transport service equipment	30
11	Domestic radio and television equipment, and gramophones	15
12	Clocks and watches	10
13	Pianos (including automatic) and other musical instruments and parts	15
14	Periodicals, transfers, and gramophone records including language teaching records	75
15	Sports goods and games and toys of all kinds	100
16	Miscellaneous consumer goods not elsewhere specified	600

List B 1970
Quotas for imports into the United Kingdom from East Germany January 1, 1970 to December 1, 1970

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 cif
1	Typewriters	180
2	Clocks and watches, including electric wrist watches (other than watches of a value exceeding 30s. each and stop watches not capable of indicating the time of day) (of which not more than £10,000 for mechanical clocks)	40
3	Enamelled hollow-ware and cutlery (of which not more than £5,000 for enamelled hollow-ware)	30
4	Bicycle parts and accessories	15
5	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor; with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds; and parts and accessories thereof	50
6	Transistorized radios	20
7	Transistorized radiograms	10
8	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £15,000 for semi-conductors)	80
9	Tents made wholly or mainly of cotton	75
10	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit of textile materials	45
11	Toys (including musical toys, dolls' prams and children's scooters but excluding plastic toys) and games	235
12	Christmas tree decorations	35
13	Table and fancy pottery (of which not more than £90,000 for ornamental ware)	200
14	Meissen porcelain	20
15	Apparel not elsewhere specified, excluding footwear, hats and headgear but including tracksuits and underwear (of which not more than £35,000 for apparel wholly or mainly of cotton and not more than £70,000 for stocking tights)	140
16	Stockings and socks	5
17	Gloves	10
18	Blankets and travel rugs (of which not more than £10,000 for those made of cotton and/or man-made fibres)	30
19	Piece-goods of wool or of wool and man-made fibres of which:	200
	Piece-goods wholly of wool or in which wool predominates by weight	175
	Piece-goods in which man-made fibres predominate by weight	25
20	Linen goods (excluding towels and towelling)	5
21	Lace	10
22	Trimmings other than lace	20
23	Grass seeds, all sorts, subject to quality control	40
24	Various foodstuffs, including preserved fruits and vegetables (subject to type)	10
25	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	245

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and export. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).

Anglo-Soviet machine tool agreement

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE Soviet and British machine tool industries signed an agreement on December 3, instigated during a visit to Russia by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, Minister of Technology, last May. The signatories were Mr. W. L. Sims, president of the Machine Tools Trade Association, and Mr. A. E. Prokopovich, Deputy Minister of the Soviet Machine Tools and Instrument Making Industry.

At a Government reception on the same evening Mr. Alan Williams, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, said: 'We are all very encouraged by the substantial progress that has been made during the past week by the Soviet-British Working Group on Machine Tools. I am sure that the Soviet delegation have found their visits to British machine tool firms, to research establishments, and to numerical control manufacturers, to be of great value.

'The discussions of the joint working group have undoubtedly gone very well indeed, and this is reflected fully in the protocol signed by Deputy Minister Prokopovich and the president of the Machine Tool Trade Association, Mr. Sims.

'We look forward to an early start in the various subjects now selected for investigation. We hope there will be rapid progress in exchanging information and in further development of effective technological and economic collaboration between Britain and the USSR.'

Anglo-Czechoslovak trade

REPRESENTATIVES of the Czechoslovak and United Kingdom Governments met in London recently to agree arrangements for trade during 1970, the third year of the current Five-Year Trade Arrangement.

United Kingdom exports to Czechoslovakia in the first 10 months of this year were, at £14.1 million, at the same level as in 1968. Imports were £18.5 million, slightly less than in the corresponding period last year.

It was agreed to repeat for 1970 the arrangements made for Anglo-Czechoslovak trade in 1969. These were published in the Board of Trade Journal of December 13, 1968. The table below sets out the quotas for goods for which a specific import licence is required to enable them to be imported from Czechoslovakia into the United Kingdom.

The level of British exports to Czechoslovakia will continue to depend on the competitiveness of British goods, and on the availability in Czechoslovakia of foreign exchange.

Any inquiries about this notice should be directed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2267).

CZECHOSLOVAK GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
1	Matches (except Bengal matches)	600,000 Short standards
2	Benzene, toluene and xylenes	450
3	Aircraft of an all up weight over 4,500 lb.	100
4	Typewriters and parts	70
5	Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. each, and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. each (other than stop watches); watch parts (other than watch glasses and cases); clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks, clock glasses including those of synthetic material or clock cases or parts thereof which do not at the time of importation encase a clock movement)	40
6	Pigeon timing clocks	5
7	Pedal bicycles	25
8	Parts, components and accessories for pedal bicycles (excluding chains)	60
9	Motor bicycles, motor scooters and mopeds, i.e. all forms of motorized bicycles, whether or not equipped with pedals by which they are capable of being propelled, and spare parts thereof (excluding chains)	125
10	Engines for motorcycles and mopeds	25
11	Accessories and components for motor bicycles, motor scooters and mopeds (excluding chains)	p.m.
12	Cutlery and parts	30
13	Enamelled hollow-ware	20
14	Chinaware and earthenware including ornamental china	250
15	Glass Christmas tree ornaments	56
16	Toys (other than plastic toys) and games (excluding playing cards) including parts	200
	Textiles, including yarns, and textile articles; man-made fibres; headgear and parts thereof; and gloves:	
17	Textile piece-goods, the following:	
	(a) Grey cloth of cotton, man-made fibres and mixtures thereof (excluding sailcloth or canvas of cotton not under 12 ounces per square yard) of which not more than £60,000 for cotton	75
	(b) Piece-goods of cotton and man-made fibres and mixtures thereof (excluding sailcloth or canvas of cotton not under 12 ounces per square yard) of which not more than £181,800 for cotton	330
	(c) Woven fabrics of flax under 12 ounces per square yard, excluding linen tea towelling	56
	(d) Woollen and worsted piece-goods, plushes, astrakhans and imitation fur	90
	(e) Furnishing fabrics of which not more than £30,300 for cotton and £20,000 for linen	130
	(f) Furnishing tapestries	50
	(g) Book-binding cloth	2
	(h) Linen tea towels and tea towelling	290,000 sq.yds
18	Household goods (blankets, tablecloths, sheets, towels, etc.) and handkerchiefs, of which not more than £70,700 for cotton, £90,000 for linen goods (excluding linen tea towels) and £10,000 for embroidered handkerchiefs	270
19	Felts of all kinds	20
20	Sailcloth or canvas of flax or cotton not under 12 ounces a square yard, and tarpaulins made thereof	5
21	Sailcloth or canvas of man-made fibres impregnated with PVC	20
22	Stockings and socks	90
23	Braids and ribbons, woven labels, sparteries and laces of all kinds	220
24	Outerwear and underwear, the following:	
	(a) Knitted underwear and overwear of all kinds of materials excluding lace or lace net	250
	(b) Apparel including underwear other than apparel covered by (a) and excluding garments containing lace or lace net, of which not more than £135,000 for shirts	260
25	Hats, caps, berets and hoods (excluding silk or lace trimmed) of which, not more than £70,000 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
26	Wool and wool blended yarns	20
27	Non woven textiles of various materials	40
28	Man-made filament and fibres	100
29	Nylon cord	15
30	Gloves of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves	80
31	Tents, canvas bags, buckets and wash basins, large canvas bags used for swimming pools, ground sheets, inflatable mattresses, pillows and cushions and hammocks, wholly or mainly (i.e., 50% or more by weight) of cotton	50
32	Rubber footwear	60
33	Carpet slippers, with rubber soles and textile uppers	20
34	Fur bodies and shells	15
35	Flat glass of 3 mm. (nominal) thickness and less	45
36	Semi-conductor devices and transistorized radio and television receivers	50
37	Electronic valves and tubes	150
38	(a) Canned and bottled fruits grown in Czechoslovakia of the following kinds: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries	250
	(b) (i) Canned and bottled vegetables of the following kinds: Asparagus, beans (green), beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, onions (dry bulb) and shallots, peas (green), radishes, rhubarb, spinach, turnips	75
	(ii) Provisionally preserved vegetables containing cauliflower or onions	40
	(iii) Vegetables preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	70
	(c) Natural fruit juices derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears; and jams and jellies containing fruits of the kind specified in quota 38 (a)	10
	(d) Glace fruits	p.m.
39	(a) Canned pigment products fully cooked, as follows: (i) Ham	280
	(ii) Other	270
	(b) Poultry and game, fully cooked	p.m.
	(c) Prague smoked meat products, not canned (e.g. Debreciner roast, pork rollade, Prague sausages and frankfurters, Debreciner sausages, Prague ham and Prague ham on the bone) subject to the Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products Order, 1954	60
40	(a) Cheese	270 tons
	(b) Processed milk	20
	(c) Butter	p.m.
41	Fresh fruits and vegetables of which not more than 125 tons of apples and pears and not more than 25 tons for apples imported between July 1 and December 31 and not more than £40 000 for onions imported between August 1 and November 30	60
42	Vegetables and fruit, dried or frozen, as follows:	
	(a) Vegetables, being asparagus, beans green beetroot broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than dried in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips, rhubarb, onions and shallots (i) Dried	25
	(ii) Frozen	125 tons
	(b) Fruit, being apples pears, cherries currants, gooseberries, loganberries, plums, raspberries and strawberries: (i) Dried	10
	(ii) Frozen (of which not more than 30 tons for strawberries, 30 tons for raspberries and 30 tons for blackcurrants)	100 tons
43	Sporting ammunition	60
44	Tanned hides and skins	p.m.
45	White spirit	50

p.m. = pro memoria

Anglo-German Offset Agreement, 1969

AN AGREEMENT has been signed between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for Offsetting the Foreign Exchange Expenditure of British Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany in the two years ending March 31, 1971.

The Agreement has been published by HMSO as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 4199) and provides for German purchases to be made in the United Kingdom as follows:

(a) DM 450 million for purchases in the defence sector;

(b) DM350 million for purchases in the civil sector by the German Government and other German public authorities, and for purchases by third countries financed from German development or defence aid funds (see below);

(c) DM 220 million for purchases in the civil sector by other than German public authorities, including third country purchases.

In addition it records a medium term loan of $125 million by the Federal German Government to the United Kingdom Government, and the intention of the two Governments to promote collaboration on a continuing basis in the field of military research and to foster collaboration in the civil technological field.

The following will count towards the DM 350 million target under (b) above:

(i) Purchases by Government authorities (Federal, Provincial, and Local), including the Federal Railways and Post Office; by companies in which these authorities have a holding of at least 50 per cent; by public corporations; and by certain institutes and foundations of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(ii) Purchases of services by German public bodies (or by third countries) if they have been brought about by Federal German Government action and represent business which could

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not otherwise have been done. Such transactions are considered by the Joint Anglo-German Committee appointed to deal with matters concerning the carrying out of the Agreement.

N.B. *No special funds have been set aside by the Federal German Government for purchases under (i) and (ii) above.* Such purchases will be made in accordance with normal prices and conditions out of the ordinary financial resources of those bodies. However, the Federal German Government will draw the attention of those bodies to the Offset Agreement and request their help in implementing it. The Federal German Government will in particular ask Governmental authorities to supply information where possible of planned procurement of equipment and construction programmes to the British Embassy and Consulates-General in the Federal Republic of Germany. Such of this information as may be of interest to British suppliers will be published in the *Export Service Bulletin.*

(iii) Purchases of goods by third countries which are financed by the Federal German Government from their development aid or defence aid funds. This category includes sub-contracts gained by British firms in connection with German development aid or defence aid projects.

Inquiries about the effect of the Anglo-German Offset Agreement as regards purchases in the civil sector, should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2307 or 2236; Telex 27366 A/B BOTHQ LONDON) either direct or through one of the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, a list of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 3, 1969.

Inquiries about the effect of the Offset Agreement as regards the defence sector should be made to the Ministry of Defence (DS13), Main Building, Whitehall, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-930 7022, Ext. 6246 or 6563).

Anglo-French double taxation agreement

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of November 25, published in full the text of the Double Taxation Convention signed in London on May 22, 1968, between France and the United Kingdom. This agreement supersedes the Convention of December 14, 1950, which is now void.

France and Yugoslavia

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of November 28 announced that an agreement for the development of economic, industrial and technical co-operation between France and Yugoslavia was signed in Paris on January 15, 1969.

The new agreement is valid for a period of five years with effect from August 1, 1969, and covers co-operation in industrial and agricultural sectors, banking and assurance, tourism, transport and communications.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.59, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288), quoting Ref. No. CRE 24174/G.)

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it.' - Dr. Samuel Johnson, April 18, 1775.

Dr. Johnson did not, of course, know the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), which was set up in 1855 *under the name of the Patent Office Library, but he was clearly in sympathy with its function.* 138,000 *people in* 1966 *came to find scientific and technical information available on the Library's shelves. Ten miles of literature, including* 9,000 *current periodicals, are freely open to the public without formality. Photocopies at* 9*d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. Do your staff make enough use of these facilities? The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

One of the most successful products introduced to the export market by Bewax Products of Bognor Regis, has been the Belfin polish applicator. Here Belfins are being used in the entrance hall of a large office block in Milan. Splendour Service of Milan who handle Bewax sales in Italy have found this applicator a great success.

Italy and Rumania

THE Commission established under the Italo-Rumanian Economic Technical and Industrial Co-operation Agreement of September 6, 1965, held its second session in Bucharest from September 24 to 27, 1969, and set out their conclusions in a report published in the *informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of November 17, 1969 (pages 3482-3).

Furthermore, the Council of the European Communities has authorized Italy to conclude a new five-year commercial agreement with Rumania on the basis of an outline agreement containing no figures or formal commitments on the volume of trade. These figures will be fixed annually.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.57, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466, 467, 482, 7068, 7069) quoting Ref. No. CRE 22504/G).

Parcels and packets addressed to HM Embassy Dakar

HM EMBASSY in Dakar, Senegal, which also looks after commercial matters in Mauritania and Mali, has reported that local clearance of parcels and packets addressed to them is often a lengthy and expensive process.

Exporters are therefore requested not to address unnecessary parcels or packets to the Embassy. Furthermore, exporters should not send parcels containing samples which may be adversely affected by prolonged storage.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

An index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published will be found on the page following contents page.

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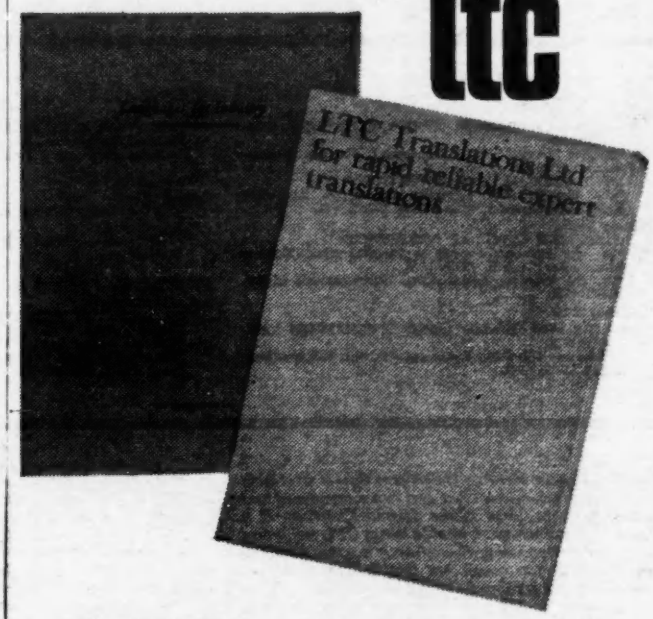

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Opportunities for exporters—calls for tender

Brief details are given below of some Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**† *Copies of the Bulletins, which contained the original notices, and photo copies of drawings, specifications (where available) may be purchased by British firms.*

Orders for Bulletins (2s. each) and specifications, etc. (the price of these varies – see individual notices) must be accompanied by a remittance for the correct amount in the form of a cheque or postal order (not postage stamps) made payable to the Principal Accountant, Board of Trade and should state the country, commodity and reference number. However, firms which have opened Deposit Accounts with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, may order Bulletins or photocopies by telephone, telex or letter unaccompanied by a remittance.

Note: *An asterisk in the text indicates that documents may be borrowed.*

The date given in the announcement is the last date for the receipt of bids.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, **Export Service Bulletin,** *Board of Trade, Room H19, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone:* 01-248 5757, *Extns.* 404, 7003 *and* 406 *(Deposit Accounts), Telex:* 886143, *Answer Back BOTHILLGATE LDN. Telegram: EXSERBRA).*

One of the Kodak 'Instamatic' still camera production lines at Stevenage, Herts. Picture shows the final batch being completed for export markets to make up the one million cameras exported from the Kodak factory during the past 12 months, earning over £2 million in foreign currency. Sixty per cent of the factory's output is exported, well over half going to EFTA countries. Other markets include EEC countries, South America, Japan, Singapore and the Far East.

ALGERIA

Bulletin 238/69

ALGERIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION AUTHORITY:
***33s. (In French.) Lighting Equipment.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 47504/69/J.
MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION:
***64s. (In French.) Television and Radio Recording Equipment.** March 1, 1970. E.S.B. 50055/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

ALGERIAN CENTRAL PHARMACY:
***2s. (In French.) Penicillin; Streptomycin.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49830/69/J.
***2s. (In French.) Kanamycine.** December 30. E.S.B. 50977/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

ALGERIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION AUTHORITY:
***Radio and Television Equipment.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49161/69/J.

ANGOLA

Bulletin 240/69

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE:
***1s. (In Portuguese.) Laboratory Equipment, Hospital Supplies.** February 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51035/69/J.

ARGENTINA

Bulletin 240/69

SERVICIO ELECTRICOS DEL GRAN BUENOS AIRES S.A.:
***Electrification Project.** (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 50980/69/J.

AUSTRALIA

Bulletin 238/69

ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA:
Reheat Boilers. March 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50307/69/J.
TOWNSVILLE CITY COUNCIL:
***3s. Closed Circuit Television System.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49460/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
***30s. Rectifiers.** (Further Information.) **E.S.B. 50302/69/J.**

Bulletin 240/69

STATE STORES FOR QUEENSLAND:
***5s. Soil Mechanics' Equipment; Concrete Testing Equipment.** January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50942/69/J.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TENDER BOARD:
Turbo Generators. March 26, 1970. E.S.B. 50931/69/J.
STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA:
***8s. Cable.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50301/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

COMMONWEALTH RAILWAYS:
Axles. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 51162/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

Axles. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 51171/69/J.
QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT OFFICES:
***5s.** January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 51179/69/J.
DEPARTMENT OF WORKS:
Air Conditioning Equipment. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51349/69/J.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMMITTEE, MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL:
Resistance. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 51351/69/J.

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin** *which is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom, is a 'must' for exporters. A week's issues (it is published daily from Monday to Friday) may contain as many as* 500 *calls for tender, in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled 'World Economic Comments'. summarizes the economic conditions in more than* 100 *countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which covers all issues, costs only* £10 10*s.*

If you would like a specimen copy get in touch with the Editor, **Export Services Bulletin,** *Board of Trade, Room H24, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone:* 01-248 5757, *Extn.* 7058, *Telex:* 886143, *Answer Back BOTHILLGATE LDN, Telegram: EXSERBRA), mentioning the, products or countries of special interest to you.*

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Bulletin 243/69
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:
Telephone Receiver, Inserts and Parts. January 2. 1970. E.S.B. 51350/69/J.

BELGIUM

Bulletin 240/69
SERVICE DE TRAVAUX:
Electrical Equipment. Early February 1970. E.S.B. XP 1180/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
SHAPE:
*Cardboard Folders. January 3, 1970. E.S.B. 51157/69/J.

BOLIVIA

Bulletin 241/69
YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES BOLIVIANOS:
Vehicles. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50950/69/J.

BURMA

Bulletin 238/69
MYANMA EXPORT IMPORT CORPORATION:
*2s. Luggage Trolley. January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50308/69/J.
*3s. Mild Steel Angle. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50310/69/J.
*3s. Steel Angles and Bars. January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 50311/69/J.
*3s. Steel Bar and Rod. January 26, 1970. E.S.B. 50312/69/J.
*3s. Steel Channel and Bars. January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50314/69/J.
*3s. Steel Bar. January 26, 1970. E.S.B. 50315/69/J.
PORT OF RANGOON MANAGEMENT BOARD:
*3s. Packing Materials. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 50744/69/J.
*3s. Boiler and Condenser Packing and Packing Materials. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 50728/69/J.
PEOPLE'S OIL INDUSTRY:
*3s. Tyres and Tubes. December 31. E.S.B. 50392/69/J.
*3s. Hose. December 31. E.S.B. 50389/69/J.
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:
*6s. Gas Cylinders. December 29. E.S.B. 50774/69/J.
UNION OF BURMA RAILWAY BOARD:
*3s. Steel Bars. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 50313/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
*5s. Electrical Fittings and Tools. December 31. E.S.B. 50765/69/J.
*7s. Diamond Bits. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50771/69/J.
PEOPLE'S OIL INDUSTRY:
*3s. Anchors, Chains and Shackles. December 31. E.S.B. 50391/69/J.
*3s. Thinners. December 31. E.S.B. 50390/69/J.
*3s. Hydrometers. December 31. E.S.B. 50388/69/J.
*3s. Arc Welding Machines. February 18, 1970. E.S.B. 50387/69/J.
*3s. Belting. February 28, 1970. E.S.B. 50386/69/J.
*3s. Calcium Carbide. December 31. E.S.B. 50702/69/J.
*3s. Soldering Paste; Silica Gel. December 31. E.S.B. 50708/69/J.
*3s. Cable and Roll Along Switch. December 31. E.S.B. 50712/69/J.
*3s. Chemicals. December 31. E.S.B. 50713/69/J.
*3s. Sodium Aluminate. December 31. E.S.B. 50714/69/J.
*3s. Safety Belts. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50709/69/J.
*3s. and 4s. Chemicals. December 31. E.S.B. 50706/69/J and 50704/69/J respectively.
*11s. Pipe Fittings, Valves, Pressure Gauges. December 30. E.S.B. 50396/69/J.
*3s. Wax. December 31. E.S.B. 50395/69/J.
*3s. Pigments, Hydrated Lime. December 31. E.S.B. 50394/69/J.
*4s. Chemicals. December 31. E.S.B. 50703/69/J and 50705/69/J.
*3s. Turnbuckles. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50720/69/J.
*5s. Steel Tanks. January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 50723/69/J.
*5s. Concrete Mixers. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50721/69/J.
*5s. Electric Lamps. January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 50722/69/J.
*4s. Cocks. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50719/69/J.
*3s. Tyres and Tubes. December 31. E.S.B. 50718/69/J.
*7s. Jointing and Packing Materials. December 31. E.S.B. 50717/69/J.
*3s. Torches. February 28, 1970. E.S.B. 50716/69/J.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
*3s. Mill Equipment. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50770/69/J.
GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD:
*5s. Steel Plates, Angles and Bars. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50731/69/J.
*3s. Workshop Consumable Stores. January 15, 1970. 50730/69/J.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
*2s. Gear Shaper. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50726/69/J.
MYANMA EXPORT IMPORT CORPORATION:
*11s. Metal and Metal Manufactures. December 31. E.S.B. 50762/69/J.
*3s. Workshop Consumable Stores. December 31. E.S.B. 50763/69/J.
*27s. Pipes and Fittings; Hand Tools. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50764/69/J.
*3s. Mining Stores. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50768/69/J.
*3s. Paint Materials. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50769/69/J.
*5s. Welding Sets. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50724/69/J.
*3s. Packing Material. December 31. E.S.B. 50725/69/J.
*5s. Marine Equipment. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50729/69/J.
*17s. Laboratory Equipment, Tools and Equipment. December 31. E.S.B. 50753/69/J.
*41s. Tools. December 31. E.S.B. 50755/69/J.
*5s. X-ray and Scalar Counter, Spares and Equipment. December 31. E.S.B. 50756/69/J.
*4s. Electrical Machinery, Tools and Equipment. December 31. E.S.B. 50757/69/J.
*5s. Household Goods. December 31. E.S.B. 50758/69/J.
*14s. Workshop Equipment. December 31. E.S.B. 50760/69/J.
*3s. Chemicals, Metal Foil and Lubricant. December 31. E.S.B. 50761/69/J.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
*11s. Workshop Instruments and Tools. December 31. E.S.B. 50767/69/J.
*5s. Surveying Instruments. December 31. E.S.B. 50766/69/J.
PEOPLE'S OIL INDUSTRY:
*12s. Carbon Brushes. January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50710/69/J.
*3s. Solvents. December 31. E.S.B. 50701/69/J.
*3s. Chemical. December 31. E.S.B. 50707/69/J.
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
*10s. Core Drilling Machine and Drilling Accessories. December 31. E.S.B. 50745/69/J.
*3s. Protective Clothing, Fire Extinguishers. December 31. E.S.B. 50749/69/J.
*3s. Carbon Brushes. December 31. E.S.B. 50750/69/J.
*4s. Photographic Material. December 31. E.S.B. 50752/69/J.
*2s. Outboard Motor. December 21. E.S.B. 50746/69/J.
*2s. Pontoon. December 31. E.S.B. 50748/69/J.
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING:
*4s. Metals. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50747/69/J.
GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD:
*3s. Transformer Welding Set. January 18, 1970. E.S.B. 50737/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
UNION OF BURMA RAILWAY BOARD:
*3s. each copy. Steel. January 27, 1970. E.S.B. 50933 and 50934/69/J.
PEOPLE'S OIL INDUSTRY:
*4s. Packing Materials. January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 50944/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
UNION OF BURMA RAILWAY BOARD:
*Steel Bars. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 45090/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
PUBLIC WORKS CORPORATION:
*4s. Steel Plate. December 31. E.S.B. 51173/69/J.
*4s. Metal Mesh Sheets. December 30. E.S.B. 51176/69/J.
*5s. Steel Angles. December 30. E.S.B. 51177/69/J.
*11s. Bailey Bridges. January 13. 1970. E.S.B. 51178/69/J.

CEYLON

Bulletin 239/69
STATE ENGINEERING CORPORATION:
*11s. Contractors' Plant, Machine Tools. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49895/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
*6s. Electric Lamps. January 4, 1970. E.S.B. 50949/69/J.
Front End Loader. January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 50948/69/J.
Glass. December 28. E.S.B. 50946/69/J.

Bulletin 243/69
NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION:
Cotton Yarn. January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 51306/69/J.

CHILE

Bulletin 240/69
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SALUD:
*4s. (In Spanish.) Medical Supplies. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50951/69/J.
*3s. (In Spanish.) Dental Supplies. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 50952/69/J.
*3s. (In Spanish.) Dental Supplies and Equipment. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50953/69/J.
*4s. (In Spanish.) Dental Materials. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50954/69/J.
*3s. (In Spanish.) Dental Materials. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50955/69/J.
*4s. (In Spanish.) Catgut, Thread, Supramid. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50956/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
DIRECCION DE APROVISIONAMIENTO DEL ESTADO:
*33s. (In Spanish.) Dental Equipment and Supplies. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51158/69/J.

COLOMBIA

Bulletin 238/69
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE APRENDIZAJE:
*15s. (In Spanish.) Foundry Equipment. February 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50362/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN:
Telephone Sets. February 17, 1970. E.S.B. 50781/69/J.
EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE PEREIRA:
Sub-Station Equipment. January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 45085/69/J.
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE RADIO Y TELEVISION:
Film Projectors. March 2, 1970. E.S.B. 50780/69/J.
Audio Tapes. February 17, 1970. E.S.B. 50779/69/J.

CYPRUS

Bulletin 239/69
TENDER BOARD:
*8s. Stationery. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50777/69/J.

DENMARK

Bulletin 238/69
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*55s. (In Danish.) Army Clothing. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 44843/69/J.

Bulletin 243/69
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*62s. (In Danish.) Army Clothing. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 44843/69/J.

ETHIOPIA

Bulletin 238/69
ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AUTHORITY:
*4s. Cable and Wire. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49826/69/J.

GREECE

Bulletin 238/69
SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE:
*8s. X-ray Machines. February 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50072/69/J.

HONG KONG

Bulletin 241/69
GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT:
*9s. Pipe Fittings and Flanges. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51160/69/J.
*9s. Valves. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51159/69/J.

ICELAND

Bulletin 242/69
REYKJAVIK PURCHASING CENTRE:
*2s. Pipes. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51194/69/J.
*1s. X-ray Equipment. January 28, 1970. E.S.B. 51195/69/J.

INDIA

Bulletin 238/69
HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD.:
*17s. Steel Sheets. December 29. E.S.B. 50076/69/J.
MINISTRY OF RAILWAY:
*39s. Steel. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49665/69/J.
*Automatic Ballast Tampers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49697/69/J.
HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.:
*39s. Refractories. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 46336/69/J.
UP STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:
*25s. Transformers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 48093/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION:
*21s. Laboratory and Testing Equipment. December 29. E.S.B. 50400/69/J.
*16s. Heat Exchangers. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50732/69/J.
INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD.:
*Feeler Gauges. January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 50096/69/J.
GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LTD.:
*2s. (Notice.) Machine Tools. Closing date not stated. E.S.B. 50360/69/J.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:
Wire. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50795/69/J.
Valves. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50794/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
UP STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:
*Communication Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 46763/69/J.
BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE:
*4s. Pumps with Motors. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50974/69/J.
*41s. Steel Forgings. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50975/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:
Switchgear. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 51135/69/J.
UP STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:
Elevators. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 51136/69/J.
Lightning Arresters. January 30. 1970. E.S.B. 51137/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE:
Expansion Joint Assembly. January 5. 1970. E.S.B. 50976/69/J.

Bulletin 243/69
Beryllium. January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51352/69/J.
Stainless Steel Forgings. January 29, 1970. E.S.B. 51353/69/J.
Stainless Steel Pipe. January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 51354/69/J.
Digital Strip Printer. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51355/69/J.
Voltmeter. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51356/69/J.
Flash Tubes. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51357/69/J.
Detection and Measurement Unit. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51358/69/J.
Gas Proportional Counter. January 9. 1970. E.S.B. 51359/69/J.
Steel Cylinder. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 51361/69/J.
Tubes. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 51362/69/J.
Time Recorder. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 51364/69/J.
Strip Chart Recorder. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 51365/69/J.
Programme Unit. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 51366/69/J.
Telemetering Equipment. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51367/69/J.
Strip Chart Recorder. January 14. 1970. E.S.B. 51368/69/J.
Ratio Recorder. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51373/69/J
HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.:
*3s. Refractories. Closing date not stated. E.S.B. 51374/69/J.

(Continued on next page)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS, *continued*

IRAN

Bulletin 238/69

IRANIAN STATE RAILWAYS:
*9s. **Pipes.** February 4, 1960. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33786/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

Galvanized Pipes. December 30. E.S.B. 50733/69/J.
Cable. February 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50734/69/J.
IRAN TOBACCO COMPANY:
Cranes. February 2, 1970. E.S.B. 50736/69/J.
*9s. **Cigarette Manufacturing Machines.** January 31, 1970. E.S.B. 50735/69/J.
*14s. **Drilling Machine, Sawing Machine.** January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50783/69/J.
*15s. **Motor Tricycles.** January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50782/69/J.

IRAQ

Bulletin 238/69

MINISTRY OF OIL:
*25s. (In Arabic and English.) **Machine Tools.** December 30. E.S.B. 50046/69/J.
KUT KNITTING COMPANY:
Elastic Thread, Woollen Yarn. December 31. E.S.B. 50370/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES ADMINISTRATION:
Rectifiers, Sets, Water Stills. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 50380/69/J.
DAIRY ADMINISTRATION:
Refrigeration Equipment. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50375/69/J.
NATIONAL ELECTRICITY ADMINISTRATION:
Load Breaking Isolators. January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50373/69/J.
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS:
Water Supply Scheme. March 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50378/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY ADMINISTRATION:
*16s. **Load Breaking Isolators.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 50373/69/J.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*4s. **Brass Wire.** December 31. E.S.B. 50982/69/J.
*1s. **Uniforms.** January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50983/69/J.
*2s. **Air Coolers.** January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50984/69/J.
IRAQI PORTS ADMINISTRATION:
*4s. **Welding Rods and Flux.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49264/69/J.
*5s. **Nuts and Bolts.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49266/69/J.
*4s. **Wood Slat Conveyors.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 50053/69/J.
*5s. **Fire Extinguishers.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 50040/69/J.
*3s. **Hack Saw Blades and Frames.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 50054/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS:
Construction of Water Supply Scheme. April 4 1970. E.S.B. 51144/69/J.
CENTRAL FOREIGN PURCHASING BOARD:
*1s. (Notice.) **Pharmaceuticals.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 51140/69/J.
STATE ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY:
Glue. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 51139/69/J.
IRAQI PORTS ADMINISTRATION:
*4s. **Bronze Rods.** December 31. E.S.B. 50990/69/J.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Bulletin 239/69

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL:
Construction of Sewers. January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50367/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

RADIO TELEFIS EIREANN:
Alternator Set. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 50938/69/J.

JORDAN

Bulletin 241/69

JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO. LTD.:
*2s. **Cable.** December 29. E.S.B. 51104/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

*1s. **PVC Tape.** December 29. E.S.B. 51166/69/J.
*1s. **Incandescent Lamps.** December 29. E.S.B. 51167/69/J.
*2s. **Cables.** December 29. E.S.B. 51165/69/J.
*1s. **Insulators.** December 29. E.S.B. 51168/69/J.
*1s. **Stay Rods.** December 29. E.S.B. 51169/69/J.
*1s. **Solder and Plumbing Metal.** December 29. E.S.B. 51170/69/J.

KOREA

Bulletin 239/69

OFFICE OF SUPPLY:
*9s. **Repair Parts for Power Plant.** January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50739/69/J.

KUWAIT

Bulletin 238/69

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY:
*4s. **Conductor and Connector Wire; Junction Boxes; Push Button Apparatus.** December 29. E.S.B. 50361/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND OIL:
*12s. (In Arabic.) **Furniture.** December 30. E.S.B. 50981/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

KUWAIT NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY:
*3s. **Valves and Fittings.** December 29. E.S.B. 51182/69/J.
ARABIAN OIL COMPANY LTD.
*4s. **Nylon Rope.** January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 51183/69/J.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Bulletin 240/69

DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS:
*19s. (In French.) **Radio Tubes, Diodes, Transistors.** January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50902/69/J.

MALAYSIA

Bulletin 238/69

CITY COUNCIL OF GEORGETOWN:
Transformers; Switchyard. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 50363/69/J.

MALTA

Bulletin 239/69

TREASURY:
*Paper. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50927/69/J.
*Collating Machine. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50926/69/J.
*Telephone Cable. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50929/69/J.
*Carbon Paper. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50930/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

*Trailers. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50928/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

TREASURY:
*Tank Cleaning Unit. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51198/69/J.
*Steel Clothes Lockers. January 15 1970. E.S.B. 51199/69/J.
*Antibiotics. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51200/69/J.
Plywood. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51503/69/J.
*Sanitary W.C. Suites. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51501/69/J.
*Surgical Equipment. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51502/69/J.

MEXICO

Bulletin 238/69

FEDERAL COMISION DE ELECTRICIDAD:
Circuit Breakers. January 2, 1970. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 45017/69/J and 47827/69/J.

MOZAMBIQUE

Bulletin 241/69

PORTS, RAILWAY AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:
Iron Pipes, Sulphuric Acid. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51156/69/J.
Electrical Equipment. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 51155/69/J.
Inner Tubes. January 2, 1970. E.S.B. 51153/69/J.
Spares for Clark Yardlifts. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51152/69/J.
Vehicle Spare Parts. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 51151/69/J.
Pump Spare Parts. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 51150/69/J.
Electrical Equipment. January 2, 1970. E.S.B. 51154/69/J.

NETHERLANDS

Bulletin 238/69

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED FORCES CENTRAL EUROPE:
*Office Supplies. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 50094/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

CHIEF ENGINEER OF WATERWAYS:
Road Maintenance and Improvement. January 2, 1970. E.S.B. 51196/69/J.
HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED FORCES, CENTRAL EUROPE:
*Photographic Supplies. January 5. 1970. E.S.B. 51174/69/J.

NEW ZEALAND

Bulletin 239/69

NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE:
*3s. **Safety Blocks.** January 13, 1970. E.S.B. 50787/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS:
*4s. **Dynamometer.** January 12, 1970. E.S.B. 51146/69/J.
*3s. **Measuring Tapes.** January 26, 1970. E.S.B. 51147/69/J.
*Canvas. January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51148/69/J.
*4s. **Capacitors and Potentiometers.** January 26. 1970. E.S.B. 51149/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

STORES MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:
*2s. **Liquid Air and Gas Containers.** January 12. 1970. E.S.B. 51186/69/J.
*2s. **Centrifuges.** January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51187/69/J.
NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE:
*3s. **Sodium Pentachlorophenate.** January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 51188/69/J.
*3s. **Wattmeter.** January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 51189/69/J.
*4s. **Gang Saws.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 51190/69/J.
*3s. **Planing Knives.** January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 51191/69/J.
PALMERSTON NORTH HOSPITAL BOARD:
*95s. **Steam Raising Plant.** January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51184/69/J.
POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS:
*3s. **Pliers.** January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 51185/69/J.
*3s. **Insulating Tape.** January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51312/69/J.
GOVERNMENT STORES BOARD:
*6s. **Typewriters.** February 2, 1970. E.S.B. 51193/69/J.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:
*3s. **Oscilloscope.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 51311/69/J.
*2s. **Still.** January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 51310/69/J.
*2s. **Voltage Testers, Frequency Generators.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 51308/69/J.
*4s. **Multimeters.** January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 51309/69/J.

Bulletin 243/69

*2s. **Microscope.** January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51369/69/J.
*3s. **Laboratory Apparatus.** January 20, 1970. E.S.B. 51307/69/J.
POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS:
*7s. **Telegraph Receiving Paper Tape.** January 26, 1970. E.S.B. 51313/69/J.

NIGERIA

Bulletin 239/69

ELECTRICITY CORPORATION:
Aluminium Conductors. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50742/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
Laundry Equipment. January 10, 1970. E.S.B. 50932/69/J.

PAKISTAN

Bulletin 238/69

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT:
*88s. **Telephone Cable and Dropwire.** January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50075/69/J.
LAHORE IMPROVEMENT TRUST:
Tubewells and Chambers. January 31, 1970. E.S.B. 50398/69/J.
Water Mains Pipes and Specials. January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50397/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLY:
*Food Storage Equipment. Closing date postponed to December 31. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 45890/69/J.
*9s. **Printing Machinery Spare Parts and Materials.** January 1, 1970. 50741/69/J.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bulletin 214/69

MUNICIPALITY OF RIAD:
Insecticide. December 31. E.S.B. 51104/69/J.
MUNICIPALITY OF KHABAR:
Vehicles. December 29. E.S.B. 51105/69/J.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 238/69

PORT OF SINGAPORE AUTHORITY:
*5s. **Weighbridge.** January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50088/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

DIRECTOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS:
*19s. **Teleprinter Equipment.** January 29, 1970. E.S.B. 51124/69/J.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:
*3s. **Refuse Collector, Motorized.** January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 51118/69/J.
PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD:
Iron Pipes. December 30. E.S.B. 51119/69/J.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bulletin 238/69

STATE PROCUREMENT BOARD:
*7s. **Copper Alloy Piping.** January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 50316/69/J.
STATE TENDER BOARD:
*22s. **Canal Cutting and Trimming Machines.** February 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50334/69/J.
*17s. **Linear Amplifier.** January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50357/69/J.
*4s. **Rock Splitters.** January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50099/69/J.
Front End Loaders. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50348/69/J.
*20s. **Batching and Mixing Plants.** January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50349/69/J.
*10s. **Cabin Cruisers, Trailers.** January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50350/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

*13s. **Magnetic Tape Telephone Message Repeaters.** January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50098/69/J.
PIETERMARITZBURG CITY COUNCIL:
Transformers. January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50091/69/J.
Transmission Line. January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50095/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

STATE PROCUREMENT BOARD:
*11s. **Surface Finish Roughness Comparator Scales.** January 28, 1970. E.S.B. 50100/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

CAPE PROVINCIAL TENDER BOARD:
*5s. **Laboratory Equipment.** January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 51115/69/J.
*4s. **Hand Tools.** January 9. 1970. E.S.B. 51114/69/J.
STATE PROCUREMENT BOARD:
*4s. **Motor Cycles.** January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 50089/69/J.
STATE PROVINCIAL TENDER BOARD:
*12s. **Tractors.** January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51116/69/J and 51125/69/J.

SPAIN

Bulletin 240/69

SECRETARIO AYUNTAMIENTO DE SANTA CRUZ:
Beach Cleaning Machine. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 50460/69/J.
AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID:
Tippers. December 30. E.S.B. 50967/69/J.
DIPUTACION DE TOLEDO:
Fire Engines. January 1, 1970. E.S.B. 50963/69/J.

SUDAN

Bulletin 240/69

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AND WATER CORPORATION:
Metering Equipment. January 31, 1970. E.S.B. 50918/69/J.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Bulletin 241/69
NORTHERN ZONE ELECTRICITY DIRECTORATE:
Terminal Boxes. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50925/69/J.

TAIWAN

Bulletin 238/69
CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA:
*7s. Suspension Insulators. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50322/69/J.
*3s. Steel Plate. January 17, 1970. E.S.B. 50337/69/J.
*4s. Disinfectants; Pharmaceuticals; Chemicals; Surgical Instruments. January 16, 1970. E.S.B. 50359/69/J.
*2s. Caulking Hammers; Riveters. December 29. E.S.B. 50084/69/J.
*3s. Safety Shoes. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50086/69/J.
*5s. Generating Set. January 27, 1970. E.S.B. 50087/69/J.
*7s. Graphite. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 50335/69/J.
*44s. Railway Workshop Machinery. January 19, 1970. E.S.B. 50323/69/J.
*2s. Rubber Hose. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50085/69/J.
*6s. Dandy Roll. December 24. E.S.B. 50324/69/J.
*4s. Steel Sheets and Tubes. January 26, 1970. E.S.B. 50328/69/J.
*5s. Pumps. December 31. E.S.B. 50325/69/J.
*9s. Telephone Lines Equipment. January 21, 1970. E.S.B. 50326/69/J.
*7s. Centrifugal Pumps. January 24, 1970. E.S.B. 50327/69/J.
*4s. Mine Safety Equipment. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50341/69/J.
*5s. Magnetic Computer Tape Cleaner. December 30. E.S.B. 50342/69/J.
*5s. Waste Steam Drums. January 22, 1970. E.S.B. 50343/69/J.
*4s. Surface Area Apparatus. January 6, 1970. E.S.B. 50344/69/J.
*4s. Pipes and Fittings; Valves. January 7. 1970. E.S.B. 50345/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA:
*3s. Carbon Tool Steel. December 29. E.S.B. 51320/69/J.
*3s. Mono Ethanolamine. December 29. E.S.B. 51321/69/J.
*7s. Electro Magnetic Separator. January 9. 1970. E.S.B. 51316/69/J.
*3s. Valves. January 14. 1970. E.S.B. 51317/69/J.
*2s. Ball and Roller Bearings. January 7, 1970. E.S.B. 51318/69/J.
*3s. Chain Blocks. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 51319/69/J.
*4s. Arc Welder. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51322/69/J.
*2s. Trolley, Hydraulic Jack, Bench Grinder. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 51324/69/J.

Bulletin 243/69
*2s. Thermometers, Gauges. January 14, 1970. E.S.B. 51323/69/J.
*4s. Fibreglass, Asbestos. January 30, 1970. E.S.B. 51325/69/J.

TANZANIA

Bulletin 239/69
CENTRAL TENDER BOARD:
*7s. Pharmaceuticals, Antibiotics, X-ray Films, Clothing. January 29, 1970. E.S.B. 50340/69 J.

THAILAND

Bulletin 240/69
METROPOLITAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY:
*16s. Aluminium Conductor. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 50383/69/J.
STATE RAILWAY OF THAILAND:
Battery Charger. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50599/69/J.
Steel Plate. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50798/69/J.
Mild Steel Channel. December 29. E.S.B. 50799/69/J.
Pivots. January 5, 1970. E.S.B. 50912/69/J.
Rubber Hose. January 9, 1970. E.S.B. 50913/69/J.
ELECTRICITY GENERATING AUTHORITY OF THAILAND:
Diesel Engine. December 29. E.S.B. 50915/69/J.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Bulletin 242/69
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ELECTRICITY COMMISSION:
*1s. Isolating Switches. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51509/69/J.
*1s. Insulators. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51508/69/J.
*1s. Surge Diverters. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51510/69/J.
*3s. Switches. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51507/69/J.
*1s. Socket Tongues. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51512/69/J.
*4s. and 2s. Copper Conductors. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51301/69/J and 51302/69/J respectively.
*1s. Insulator Straps. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51513/69/J.
*4s. Metering Units. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51505/69/J.
*2s. Insulator Pins. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51511/69/J.
*2s. and 5s. Cable. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51303/69/J and 51304/69/J respectively.
*2s. Busbar. January 23, 1970. E.S.B. 51506/69/J.

TURKEY

Bulletin 238/69
BURDUR DAIRY PRODUCTS CO.:
*7s. Dairy Plant and Equipment. February 2, 1970. E.S.B. 50004/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS:
*8s. Laboratory Equipment. January 12, 1969. E.S.B. 50382/69/J.
PETROL OFISI:
*16s. Laboratory Apparatus. January 8, 1970. E.S.B. 50381/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
TURKISH MARITIME BANK:
*3s. Frogman Diving Suit. December 30. E.S.B. 51326/69/J.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Bulletin 239/69
EGYPTIAN LIGHT TRANSPORT MANUFACTURING CO.:
Plan Copying Machine. December 31. E.S.B. 50793/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS:
Lathes; Compressors. February 28, 1970. E.S.B. 50939/69/J.
Steel Shot. December 30. E.S.B. 50940/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
BONNYVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION:
*44s. Insulators. December 30. E.S.B. 51113/69/J.

URUGUAY

Bulletin 243/69
ANCAP:
*12s. (In Spanish). Valves. January 13. 1970. E.S.B. 51123/69/J.
*8s. (In Spanish.) Electrical Instrument. January 27, 1970. E.S.B. 51327/69/J.

VIETNAM

Bulletin 238/69
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER:
*11s. Surveiteur Production Plant. December 31. E.S.B. 50007/69/J.
*15s. Foundry Equipment and Plant; Machine Tools; Crane. January 15, 1970. E.S.B. 50082/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
*30s. Chemical Plant Equipment. January 31, 1970. E.S.B. 50962/69/J.

ZAMBIA

Bulletin 240/69
CENTRAL SUPPLY AND TENDER BOARD:
*10s. Hospital Stores. January 23. 1970. E.S.B. 50922/69/J.

Opportunities for exporters—Agency inquiries, market reports, etc.

Brief details are given below of some inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports, etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.** *Copies of the Bulletins, which contained the original notices, and photocopies of any document relating to them may be purchased by British firms.*

Orders for Bulletins (2s. each) and documents (the price of these varies – see individual notices) must be accompanied by a remittance for the correct amount in the form of a cheque or postal order (not postage stamps) made payable to the Principal Accountant, Board of Trade, and should state the country, commodity and reference number. However, firms which have opened Deposit Accounts with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, may order Bulletins or photocopies by telephone, telex or letter unaccompanied by a remittance.

Note: *An asterisk in the text indicates that documents may be borrowed.*

All inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, **Export Service Bulletin,** *Board of Trade, Room H09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 Telephone:* 01-248 5757, *Extns.* 7016, 7017, *Telex:* 886143, *Answer Back BOTHILLGATE LDN, Telegram: EXSERBRA.*

ABU DHABI

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for hotel equipment and decoration. E.S.B. 51017/69/J.

AFARS AND ISSAS

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for building materials; cement; sugar. E.S.B. 50525/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for frozen food; whisky. E.S.B. 50627/69/J.

ARGENTINA

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for valves; traps. E.S.B. 50529/69/J.

AUSTRALIA

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 50463/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for engineering and industrial equipment. E.S.B. 45211/69/J.
Agency inquiry for effluent treatment equipment; mining exploration equipment; rail track maintenance equipment; surface and underground rail mounted equipment. E.S.B. 45225/69/J.

AUSTRALIA – WAIVER OF BRITISH PREFERENCE

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for grinding machine. E.S.B. S/137/69/J.
Inquiry for bearings. E.S.B. S/138/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
*6s. Inquiry for slurry handling and mixing equipment. E.S.B. P/12/69/J.
8s. Inquiry for multi-channel D.C. recorder. E.S.B. A/79/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for methyl iso amyl ketone. E.S.B. M/62/69/J.

AUSTRIA

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for lifting platforms. E.S.B. 50465/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
Agency inquiry for men's and women's clothing. E.S.B. 46077/69/J.
Agency inquiry for felt cloths; shirtings. E.S.B. 50294/69/J.

BARBADOS

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for chipboard. E.S.B. 50432/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
Agency inquiry for fishing equipment; outboard motors; ski-ing equipment. E.S.B. 50451/69/J.

BELGIUM

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for street lamps. E.S.B. 50493/69/J.

BERLIN

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for press. E.S.B. 43178/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for aluminium tube. E.S.B. 50439/69/J.
*Inquiry for aluminium profiles; iron sheets; stamping tools. E.S.B. 32304/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for aquaria fish. E.S.B. 51222/69/J.

BRAZIL

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for record players. E.S.B. 49910/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
*Inquiry for cellulose acetate film metallizing machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 50897/69/J.

CANADA

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for carpeting. E.S.B. 50220/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for synthetic resin plant and equipment. E.S.B. 51221/69/J.
Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 50418/69/J.
Agency inquiry for pneumatic tools. E.S.B. 51055/69/J.
Inquiry for steel plate. E.S.B. 3885/69/J.
Inquiry for advertising specialities. E.S.B. 5039/68/J.
*Agency inquiry for linen fabric. E.S.B. 45229/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for industrial control equipment; sports and leisure time equipment. E.S.B. 49707/69/J.
Inquiry for fork lift trucks. E.S.B. 50613/69/J.
Inquiry for dresses. E.S.B. 51251/69/J.
Inquiry for gymnasium equipment; play-ground equipment; sporting goods. E.S.B. 51490/69/J.
Inquiry for knife blanks; knives. E.S.B. 50819/69/J.

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AGENCY INQUIRIES, *continued*

CEYLON

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for automotive spare parts and accessories. E.S.B. 49509/69/J.

DENMARK

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for slippers. E.S.B. 50472/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
Inquiry for glass tissue; hose clamps and clips. E.S.B. 49932/69/J.
Inquiry for zinc sheets. E.S.B. 51039/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for scissors. E.S.B. 51086/69/J.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Bulletin 243/69
Use of cyclamates. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.

DUBAI

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Inquiry for domestic appliances. E.S.B. 50869/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for carpets; curtains and curtain materials; furniture; wallpaper. E.S.B. 51016/69/J.

FINLAND

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for cotton and corduroy fabrics; woollen and worsted suitings – further information. E.S.B. 49779/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
Agency inquiry for face masks. E.S.B. 48910/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 50880/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Agency inquiry for druggists sundries; perfume bottles. E.S.B. 40176/69/J.

EL SALVADOR

Bulletin 242/69
Agency inquiry for fruit processing machinery; textile machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 47063/69/J.

FRANCE

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for compressors for medical use. E.S.B. 39581/69/J.

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Inquiry for cable unsheathing machine. E.S.B. 50631/69/J.
Agency inquiry for medical accessories and equipment; surgical instruments. E.S.B. 50470/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for electrical fittings; insulating materials; metals and metal products; packaging materials. E.S.B. 49005/69/J.

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Agency inquiry for dental laboratory equipment and products; dentists machinery and equipment; medical insulated clothing. E.S.B. 37004/68/J.

FRANCE/YUGOSLAVIA

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Trade and financial arrangements. CRE 24174/G/J.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for lighting fittings. E.S.B. 49592/69/J.
Is. Inquiry for magnets; steel strip. E.S.B. 12801/69/J.
Agency inquiry for upholstery fabric. E.S.B. 27550/69/J.
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Inquiry for raw wool. E.S.B. 49713/69/J.
Inquiry for brasses; chinaware; display material; ornamental silver; reproduction furniture; shop fittings. E.S.B. 50101/69/J.

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*Inquiry for rubber rings. E.S.B. 50518/69/J.
Inquiry for anti-interference condensers and filters for electric motors. E.S.B. 46608/69/J.
Agency inquiry for electro-mechanical and electronic components; electronic measuring instruments. E.S.B. 50802/69/J.

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Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 50689/69/J.
Inquiry for belts; handbags; jewellery; men's fur coats. E.S.B. 50896/69/J.
Agency inquiry for hockey balls; knitwear; sports shirts. E.S.B. 50572/69/J.
Agency inquiry for cap guns. E.S.B. 51044/69/J.
Agency inquiry for hot stamping foils. E.S.B. 50817/69/J.
Manufacture under licence – Bed-covers; mattresses. E.S.B. 51043/69/J.
Agency inquiry for upholstery fabrics. E.S.B. 51099/69/J.

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Inquiry for tools; jigs and dies; templates; precision moulding forms. E.S.B. 50680/69/J.
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Inquiry for frozen raspberries. E.S.B. 51421/69/J.

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Inquiry for steel tubes. E.S.B. 50231/69/J.

GREECE

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Agency inquiry for disposable surgical gloves. E.S.B. 28358/69/J.

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Agency inquiry for diamond powder segments and setting powder; steel strip. E.S.B. 48922/69/J.

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Inquiry for bottling machinery and allied equipment. E.S.B. 50481/69/J.
Inquiry for lifts. E.S.B. 48625/69/J.

HONG KONG

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for polychloroprene strip; sealants. E.S.B. 50211/69/J.

ICELAND

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Inquiry for cocoa butter. E.S.B. 36572/69/J.

IRAN

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for clippers; locks; scissors; shears; stationery; synthetic and wool yarns. E.S.B. 49095/69/J.

IRAQ

Bulletin 239/69
Agency inquiry for bicycles; cookers; radios; refrigerators; sewing machines; tape recorders; television receivers. E.S.B. 50283/69/J.
Inquiry for air conditioner manufacturing plant. E.S.B. 50469/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Agency inquiry for fabrics; nylon yarns. E.S.B. 50868/69/J.
Inquiry for lithographic machine; tin container manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 50169/69/J.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for hessian jute fabrics. E.S.B. 46476/69/J.
Inquiry for clothing; hosiery; knitwear; underwear. E.S.B. 50672/69/J.
Agency inquiry for golf balls, gloves and equipment. E.S.B. 50233/69/J.

ISRAEL

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Agency inquiry for chemicals; gelatine; gum; oils; malic acid; starch. E.S.B. 49550/69/J.
Agency inquiry for measuring instruments; metal working machinery; plastic injection moulding and extrusion machinery. E.S.B. 49560/69/J.

ITALY

Bulletin 238/69
*Inquiry for rubber tubing. E.S.B. 50504/69/J.
Inquiry for electrodes; gases; gas containers and equipment; welding equipment. E.S.B. 50200/69/J.
Inquiry for grinding machines; steel. E.S.B. 50453/69/J.
Agency inquiry for fabrics. E.S.B. 50442/69/J.
Inquiry for iron wire rod. E.S.B. 50228/69/J.
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Agency inquiry for menswear. E.S.B. 50436/69/J.

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Manufacture under licence – vaccines; veterinary raw materials. E.S.B. 7642/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
Manufacture under licence – cranes. E.S.B. 50510/69/J.
Agency inquiry for brassware; cutlery; giftware; ornamental tableware; toys. E.S.B. 48608/69/J.
Agency inquiry for metal film resistors. E.S.B. 50464/69/J.
Agency inquiry for knitwear; rainwear. E.S.B. 26245/69/J.
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Bulletin 241/69
Agency inquiry for conveyor chains; welding electrodes. E.S.B. 50581/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for mobile cranes. E.S.B. 51292/69/J.
Inquiry for knitting machines; looms. E.S.B. 51443/69/J.
Inquiry for EPNS trays. E.S.B. 51424/69/J.
Inquiry for men's wear. E.S.B. 51075/69/J.

ITALY/RUMANIA

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ITALY/SWITZERLAND

Bulletin 240/69
Trade and financial arrangements. CRE 22150/G/J.

JAPAN

Bulletin 238/69
Expo 70 – hotel accommodation. E.S.B. 38711/69/J.

JORDAN

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for hangar for storing foodstuffs. E.S.B. 51265/69/J.

KUWAIT

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for plastic bottles. E.S.B. 50130/69/J.
Agency inquiry for carpets; clothing; confectionery; electrical appliances; fabrics; foodstuffs; footwear; paints; pipe fittings; sanitaryware; stationery. E.S.B. 48640/69/J.
Inquiry for metal working machinery. E.S.B. 50508/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for men's suits. E.S.B. 50609/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Agency inquiry for cupro-nickel tubes; oil and water meters; pipe fittings; pressure gauges and valves. E.S.B. 50240/69/J.

LEBANON

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for carton and packaging manufacturing plant. E.S.B. 31899/69/J.

LIBYA

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for dressings; plasters. E.S.B. 50215/69/J.

MALAWI

Bulletin 238/69
Agency inquiry for clothing; footwear; hand tools. E.S.B. 8294/69/J.

MALAYSIA

Bulletin 238/69
Inquiry for automobile component manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 48802/69/J.

MALTA

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for bakery plant; methyl ethyl cellulose. E.S.B. 50671/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for riveting machines and presses; screwing machine. E.S.B. 50254/69/J.
Inquiry for fish products. E.S.B. 50826/69/J.

MEXICO

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for chemicals; chemical plant. E.S.B. 3937/69/J.

NEW ZEALAND

Bulletin 238/69
*Inquiry for rug-making canvas. E.S.B. 50503/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69
Inquiry for food manufacturing ingredients. E.S.B. 50527/69/J.

NIGERIA

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for paper conversion machinery; starch producing factory; corn products factory. E.S.B. 28854/68/J.
Inquiry for machinery for the manufacture of cosmetics; ironmongery; school rulers; soap. E.S.B. 51046/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69
Inquiry for plant for the conversion of cassava or maize starch to glucose. E.S.B. 49558/69/J.

NORWAY

Bulletin 239/69
Agency inquiry for washing machines. E.S.B. 50429/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Agency inquiry for fabrics; upholstery leather. E.S.B. 50656/69/J.

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*Inquiry for women's and girls' panties. E.S.B. 43955/69/J.

PAKISTAN

Bulletin 240/69
Agency inquiry for laboratory glassware; scientific instruments. 50203/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for agricultural machinery; insecticides and pesticides; fertilizers. E.S.B. 50691/69/J.

QATAR

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Agency inquiry for giftware; office furniture and equipment; paper; printing materials; shoes; sports goods; stationery; stationers' sundries. E.S.B. 50272/69/J.
Inquiry for shoes. E.S.B. 50217/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69
Inquiry for electrical fittings; heaters; insecticides; lamps; locks; paint; tiles; sanitaryware. E.S.B. 50214/69/J.

ST. LUCIA

Bulletin 241/69
Inquiry for heavy duty sanders; rivets and riveting guns. E.S.B. 35841/69/J.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bulletin 243/69

Inquiry for car washing machinery; swimming pool heating and purification equipment. E.S.B. 49040/69/J.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 238/69

Agency inquiry for carbons; condensers; loud-speakers; thermionic valves; tubes; photo cells and transistors. E.S.B. 50281/69/J.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bulletin 238/69

Agency inquiry for machine tools; woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 50278/69/J.
Agency inquiry for graphic arts equipment and materials. E.S.B. 50408/69/J.
Agency inquiry for closed circuit television equipment. E.S.B. 14952/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

Agency inquiry for electrostatic copier. E.S.B. 50502/69/J.
Agency inquiry for glassware. E.S.B. 39430/69/J.
Agency inquiry for watch straps. E.S.B. 35250/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Agency inquiry for clothing trade accessories; coatings; curtaining; fabrics; shirtings. E.S.B. 50614/69/J.
Agency inquiry for clothing; piece-goods: suitings E.S.B. 50700/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

Manufacture under licence – Agency inquiry for buckles, buttons and buckle moulds; trimmings. E.S.B. 50674/69/J.

SOUTH YEMEN

Bulletin 241/69

Nationalization. CRE 1584/69/J.

SPAIN

Bulletin 238/69

Inquiry for mining machines. E.S.B. 50420/69/J.
Inquiry for looms. E.S.B. 50496/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

Agency inquiry for remote control gear; steering gear. E.S.B. 27891/69/J.
Inquiry for sphymomanometers. E.S.B. 15441/69/J.

SWEDEN

Bulletin 238/69

Agency inquiry for hosiery; lingerie. E.S.B. 50416/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

*Inquiry for imitation leather. E.S.B. 50238/69/J.
*Agency inquiry for candlewick bedspreads; candlewick material; carpets. E.S.B. 34070/68/J.

Bulletin 240/69

Inquiry for fabrics. E.S.B. 46862/69/J.
Agency inquiry for games, sports and hobby articles, toys. E.S.B. 36960/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

*Inquiry for plastic suede lining. E.S.B. 51231/69/J.

SWITZERLAND

Bulletin 238/69

Manufacture under licence/agency inquiry for plastic building products. E.S.B. 47930/69/J.
Agency inquiry for flash bulbs; printing plates. E.S.B. 50208/69/J.
Agency inquiry for knitwear; leather and suede jackets. E.S.B. 38133/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

Agency inquiry for portable building site offices. E.S.B. 49786/69/J.
Manufacture under licence – steel panels and sheeting. E.S.B. 49786/69/J.
*Inquiry for catering equipment. E.S.B. 50554/69/J.
5s. Agency inquiry for cutting machinery for the cigarette and pharmaceutical industries. E.S.B. 50232/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

Agency inquiry for radio-active pitchblende. E.S.B. 50279/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Agency inquiry for leather; plastics. E.S.B. 50433/69/J.
Inquiry for glass fibre insulated cable. E.S.B. 51053/69/J.
Agency inquiry for floor coverings. E.S.B. 50557/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

Agency inquiry for fabrics. E.S.B. 51096/69/J.

THAILAND

Bulletin 239/69

Inquiry for plastics; plastics working machinery. E.S.B. 50524/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Agency inquiry for feed additives; pesticides; veterinary medicines. E.S.B. 44991/69/J.

TRINIDAD/TOBAGO

Bulletin 238/69

Agency inquiry for shoes. E.S.B. 50406/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

Inquiry for cinema projectors, sound equipment and seating. E.S.B. 50553/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

Agency inquiry for football boots. E.S.B. 50467/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

Agency inquiry for automotive chemicals/car care products; motorcar burglar alarm sets. E.S.B. 50509/69/J.

TURKEY

Bulletin 240/69

Agency inquiry for medical equipment and instruments. E.S.B. 50431/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Inquiry for sulphur dioxide plant. E.S.B. 51214/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

1s. Inquiry for presses for steel scrap baling. E.S.B. 50895/69/J.

UGANDA

Bulletin 239/69

Agency inquiry for PVC fabrics. E.S.B. 45704/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Inquiry for boiler; cotton yarn; polish manufacturing materials; wax filling machine. E.S.B. 21845/69/J.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Bulletin 240/69

3s. Inquiry for boiler; core forming machines; furnaces; machine tools; welding machine. E.S.B. 18331/69/J.
Inquiry for textile finishing equipment. E.S.B. 50632/69/J.

UNITED KINGDOM/FRANCE

Bulletin 243/69

Double taxation agreement. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bulletin 238/69

Inquiry for sports and gymnastic equipment. E.S.B. 48628/69/J.
Inquiry for aircraft; electronic equipment; engineering products; machine tools. E.S.B. 50480/69/J.
*Inquiry for jewellery; silver holloware; watches. E.S.B. 50494/69/J.

Bulletin 239/69

Inquiry for goblets. E.S.B. 40598/69/J.
Inquiry for hardware for furniture. E.S.B. 47426/69/J.
Inquiry for hair clippers and hair clipper blades. E.S.B. 50803/69/J.

Bulletin 240/69

Inquiry for inflatable boats. E.S.B. 50623/69/J.
Agency inquiry for golf clothing and equipment. E.S.B. 50206/69/J.
1s. Inquiry for generator; motor; turbine engine; pump. E.S.B. 50858/69/J.

Bulletin 241/69

Inquiry for sulphuric acid manufacturing equipment. E.S.B. 50237/69/J.

Bulletin 242/69

Inquiry for decorative accessories; gift items. E.S.B. 50567/69/J.
Inquiry for aluminium tubing; die castings; lock plugs; plastic film; screws; steel strip; wire products. E.S.B. 51291/69/J.
Inquiry for screws. E.S.B. 51429/69/J.
Inquiry for confectionery; preserves; vending machine items. E.S.B. 49977/69/J.

YUGOSLAVIA

Bulletin 238/69

Inquiry for foundry equipment; metal hardness testing equipment; workshop machinery. E.S.B. 50410/69/J.

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Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in October 1 issue of the* Board of Trade Journal. *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Board of Trade (see page viii of October 1 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).

'See how they work' trip

THE LEEDS FACTORY of Hudswell Badger Ltd. has been exporting many thousands of pounds worth of sophisticated engineering products over the past few months and on December 7 the company's chairman, Mr. Stanley E. Blackstone, set off on a trip to see some of them in action.

His first stop was in New York, where he planned to visit the first installation there of two-tier car-parking units shipped out from Leeds. His visit coincided with that of Mr. Alan B. Fraser, president of Space-O-Matic America, who placed a $1 million order with Mr. Blackstone's company some months ago for the manufacture of 2,000 of these units for American east coast and Canadian suppliers.

Mr. Blackstone then flew to Canada for a meeting in Montreal with Mr. Saxon Tate of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company, to discuss progress on a £750,000 order placed with Hudswell Badger for trenchless pipelaying equipment and to see some of the first machines at work on a Canadian contract.

Mr. Blackstone then returned to America for a meeting which should lead to business more than trebling the £4 million export figure for pipelayers announced in phases over the last few months. He also expected to meet leading American concerns to discuss a range of civil engineering products soon to go into production.

Leather sales in North America

MR. J. D. SWANSON, group general manager of Gomshall and Associated Tanneries, Guildford, made an extensive tour of North America recently and booked orders valued at $511,000. His first major visit was to the NOSA (National Outerwear and Sportswear Association) Show, in New York, when the company, who took a separate stand from the British Leather Institute, were represented by Mr. Swanson, Mr. W. A. Edwards, group export sales manager, and Mr. B. V. Brothers, from Meredith Jones Inc., Gomshall's associated company in the United States. After the show Mr. Swanson visited customers in New Jersey, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Algeles, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. Louis and Tarpon Springs.

Dr. Huga Perez La Salvia (right), Venezuelan Minister of Mines, talks to Mr. Roy Mason, President of the Board of Trade, during a visit to Britain. During his stay he attended a dinner given in his honour by the Government at Lancaster House, and also a luncheon given by the London Chamber of Commerce.

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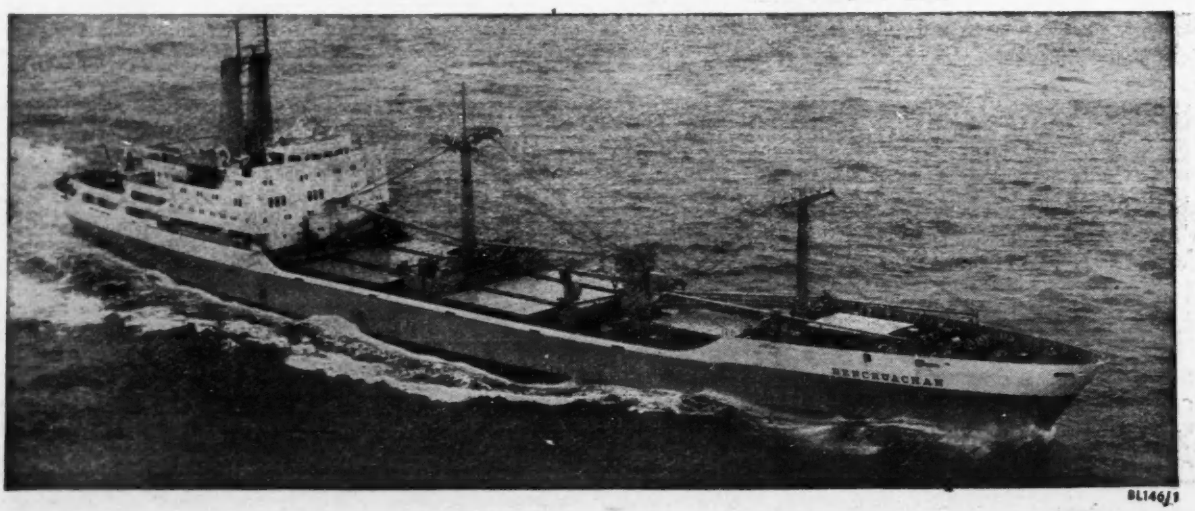

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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for insertion in these columns.

Valves for Danish-built tankers

A total of 341 marine tanker cargo valves, designed and produced by J. Blakeborough & Sons Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks., a member of the Hopkinsons Holdings Group, are to be installed in five supertankers under construction in a Danish shipyard for Esso Petroleum and Texaco fleets. The order is valued at £40,000.

£32,000 Polish contract

Redman Engineering Ltd., a Redman Heenan International company, have received confirmation of a £32,000 Polish contract to design and engineer a new type of profile forming machine to produce automobile drip mouldings, roof trims, window and door frames. The machine, with several new design features, will be installed in a Warsaw factory.

£155,000 process heaters for Algeria

An order worth £155,000 has been placed with Horsley Piggott Process Engineers, a subsidiary of the Thompson Horseley Division of the John Thompson Group, to supply three direct-fired process heaters to the Sonatrach Petro-Chemical Complex in Algeria. Two of the heaters will be used to vaporize feed-stock for distillation and purification of petroleum products. The third unit will provide heat to enable liquified petroleum gas to be pumped from a refrigerated storage plant to tankers; this unit will form an integral part of one of the largest heating system of its type in the world.

Nearly 50 per cent increase

In the six months ending September 30, 1969, Castings Ltd. of Walsall and Brownhills have increased their exports of malleable iron castings nearly 50 per cent over the comparative period in 1968. The castings have been exported to Canada, the United States and Sweden. Monthly shipments are made in containers weighing from 12 to 15 tons. Produced in Blackheart and Pearlitic malleable irons, the castings are for a wide range of engineering applications.

£24,000 order from Germany

Craftsman Tools Ltd., specialist tool designers and producers, Otley, Yorks., have received an order from the Pittler Machine Tool Company of Langen, Federal Republic of Germany, for toolholders and taper turning attachments. The order is expected to reach £24,000 in the first year, with repeat orders to follow.

Farm machinery sales

Britain's agricultural engineering industry exported over £150 million worth of tractors and farm machinery in the first nine months of this year – 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1968. In addition, £16 million worth of engines were exported for assembly into foreign-manufactured tractors and combines. Last year the industry exported a record-breaking £182 million worth of equipment.

Imports from January to September this years were down by 2 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

Glass toughening plant for Iran

The process heating division of Efco Ltd., Woking, Surrey, have received a £24,500 order from Iran for a glass toughening plant. The plant, of heat flow design, will toughen glass sheets up to 2.8 metres long by 2 metres wide and from 4.5 mm. to 12 mm. in thickness. This will be a semi-automatic electrically heated unit incorporating complete mechanical handling from furnace charge to final quench stages.

A glass toughening plant valued at £16,000 was previously supplied by Efco to Iraq.

Corrugator for Cyprus box plant

Masson Scott Thrissell, London, have received an order from Salamis Carton Industry Ltd. of Famagusta for a Langston Masson 101 corrugator. Salamis are establishing the first box plant in Cyprus and will supply boxes to the citrus fruit industry.

Generating sets for Indonesia

The winning of orders amounting to £200,000 in the past few week, including an order for three 140 kVA generating sets worth £11,000 for Indonesia, has enabled Dale Electric of Great Britain Ltd. of Filey, Yorks. to achieve their export sales target of £1 million in 1969 – ahead of schedule.

Other countries and orders helping to make up the £200,000 total include the following: Pakistan (£6,000), Sweden (£7,000), Iran (£43,000), Trinidad and Jamaica (£80,000), Middle East countries (£33,000), plus stock generating sets worth £20,000 ordered by overseas distributors.

Enterprise and enthusiasm

Atsons Ltd., Buckhurst Hill, Essex, by dealing promptly and efficiently with a telephone call from a prospective customer in the Federal Republic of Germany, greeting him at Heathrow some hours later, and making his visit both comfortable and rewarding, secured a £5,000 order for wigs and hair pieces, with every prospect of another £5,000 order to follow shortly.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the* Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m', Readers of the* Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations, Decisions and Proposed Regulation may be seen on application to the Export Services have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French text of the Regulations, Decisions and Proposed Regulations may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

GENERAL

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C153 contains the text of a Proposed Regulation to extend the date of the application field for import, export and prefixation certificates throughout the community, affecting products covered by the following basic **Regulations (CEE) Nos. 136/66** (fats), **120/67** (cereals), **359/67** (rice), **1009/67** (sugar) and **804/68** (milk and milk products). It should be noted that the text of this Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

PIGMEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 2403/69 relates to special conditions concerning the granting of export refunds for certain products in the pigmeat sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December, 3, 1969).

CATTLEMEAT, BEEF AND VEAL

Regulation (CEE) No. 2396/69 relates to a special system to apply to the import of certain frozen cattle meat (*Journal Officiel* No. L302 dated December 2, 1969).

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 2404/69 relates to the reduction of the compensatory amount applicable in the milk and milk products sector to certain French exports to third countries (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December 3, 1969).

Decision No. 69/438/CEE authorizes Belgium to sell butter from stock, in the form of concentrated butter, at a reduced price. (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December 3, 1969).

Decision No. 69/444/CEE relates to fixing the minimum price for powdered skimmed milk for the nineteenth special auction effected under **Regulation (CEE) No. 1286/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December 3, 1969).

Decision No. 69/445/CEE relates to fixing the minimum price of butter for the tenth special auction effected under **Regulation (CEE) No. 1659/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December 3, 1969).

Decision No. 69/446/CEE relates to fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixth special auction effected under **Regulation (CEE) No. 1871/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L303 dated December 3, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 2391/69 modifies the Annexes of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1667/69** relating to certain measures to be taken in the milk and milk products sector following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L301 dated December 1, 1969).

SUGAR

Regulation (CEE) No. 2420/69 concerns the repeal of **Regulation (CEE) No. 922/68** relating to the application of advance fixing of levies on molasses (*Journal Officiel* No. L305 dated December 5, 1969).

Decision No. 69/449/CEE relates to fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the seventh partial auction of white sugar effected under **Regulation (CEE) No. 1965/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L305 dated December 5, 1969).

Decision No. 69/450/CEE relates to fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the auction of unrefined beet sugar specified by **Regulation (CEE) No. 2322/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L305 dated December 5, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 2395/69 concerns an adjudication to determine the export refund for unrefined cane sugar (*Journal Officiel* No. L302 dated December 2, 1969).

Decision No. 69/435/CEE relates to fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the sixth partial auction of white sugar effected under **Regulation (CEE) No. 1965/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L301 dated December 1, 1969).

CORRECTION

The *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 14, 1969 (page 793) contained an announcement about **Directive No. 69/63/CEE** modifying **Directive No. 66/401/CEE** concerning the marketing of forage crop seeds. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L298 dated November 27, 1969 contains a correction to this Directive.

Rules of competition

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 10, 1968 (page 1474) contained an announcement about an application for negative clearance of an agreement between Christiani's and Nielsen NV of the Netherlands and Christiani Nielsen of Copenhagen. An unofficial translation of the EEC Commissions **Decision No. 69/195/CEE,** on this application, may be obtained, if required, on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 373, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2354).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Quota restrictions on certain textiles and piece-goods

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic has announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964:

Quota No.	Commodity	Quota	Quota period
51	Certain textile yarns, certain articles of textile material and certain articles of bedding or similar furnishing	A quantity equal in value to £100.000	January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970
52	Certain woven fabrics of silk, man-made fibres, flax, ramie, cotton, jute; certain woven pile fabrics; certain coated or treated fabrics; certain knitted or crocheted fabrics	12.000,000 square yards	January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970

The countries to which the above quota restrictions apply are: Japan; Czechoslovakia; Rumania; India; Malaysia; Macao; People's Republic of China; Hungary; Hong Kong; Taiwan; Bulgaria; Poland; East Germany; Pakistan; Yugoslavia and USSR

Import quota: leather footwear

UNDER THE Control of Imports Acts 1934 to 1964, the Government of the Irish Republic has set a quota of 92,500 pairs of leather footwear for the period January 1, 1970 to June 30, 1970.

Application for restriction orders on knitted and crocheted clothing

THE IRISH REPUBLIC'S Merchandise Marks Commission have given notice that an application for Orders under Part III of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1931, prohibiting the importation, sale of exposure for sale of imported knitted and crocheted clothing without an indication of the country of origin, has been referred to the Commission by the Minister for Industry and Commerce in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, and that it is their intention to hold an Inquiry into the application. The application includes knitted and crocheted gloves, outerwear, underwear and nightwear.

Persons or organizations substantially interested in the subject matter of the Inquiry are entitled to make submissions, and particulars of the application may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Merchandise Marks Commission, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin 2. Submissions setting out the reasons for supporting or opposing the application should be made as soon as possible and in any event should reach the Secretary not later than Friday, January 2, 1970. Notice will be given later of the date and place of the Inquiry at which evidence may be tendered in accordance with the Merchandise Marks Commission (Proceedings) Regulations, 1967.

Importation of ceramic ware

THE IRISH REPUBLIC'S Merchandise Marks Commission have given notice that a proposal to amend the Merchandise Marks (restriction on Importation of Ceramic Ware) Order, 1969, to provide that it shall, insofar as it relates to tableware, come into operation on April 15, 1970, has been referred to the Commission under Section 12 (2) of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1931.

Pursuant to Section 13 (1) of the Act, the Commission will hold an Inquiry into the proposal commencing at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 17, 1969, at 45 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

BELGIUM

Permitted additives in foodstuffs

A MINISTERIAL decree issued by the Belgian Minister of Public Health bans the use of sodium and calcium cyclamates (Cyclohexanesulfamates) in foodstuffs and food substances. This decision was taken on November 13, and came into force on the date of its publication in the *Moniteur Belge* on November 22, 1969.

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SWITZERLAND

Construction and fitting out of road vehicles

THE ORDER on the construction and fitting out of road vehicles of August 27, 1969, has been published in French in the *Swiss Recueil des ois Federales*. It may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. A few copies are also available on loan. (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 459).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Textile Marking Law

MANUFACTURERS are reminded of the enactment of the Federal Republic of Germany's Textile Marking Law, which was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 23, 1969. The announcement is repeated here for easy reference.

'The Federal German Parliament has passed a Law relating to the merchanting of textile products which makes it obligatory in certain circumstances for them to bear an indication of raw material content as set out in the Law. The Law also sets out certain requirements in relation to specimens, samples, illustrations or descriptions of textile products, as well as catalogues and prospectuses.

'The term "textile products" includes certain covering fabrics for furniture, furniture parts, and umbrellas, and multi-layer floor coverings where the top surface is a textile product as defined in the Law.

'The Law does not apply to the textile products or semi-manufactures for making these articles, listed below:

1. Belts, braces, arm-bands, suspenders, garters, watch straps, boot and shoe laces, labels and badg s, pin cushions, over cloths, coffee and tea cosies, sleeve protectors, muffs, gaiters, spats, putties, fabric footwear, artificial flowers made of textile material;
2. Corsetry, built into other textile products;
3. Medical hygienic and cosmetic requisites;
4. Goods for industrial use, including ropes and cordage;
5. Dusters and cleaning cloths;
6. Wrapping material;
7. Tracing cloths and painters' canvas, including painted fabrics;
8. Protective clothing against fire and corrosives;
9. Toys;
10. Head-gear, including hoods and cape lines;
11. Wadding and felt, fabrics intended solely for use as linings, as stiffening or reinforcing material, borders and trimmings;
12. Sewing cotton, etc., put up for industry in lengths exceeding 200 metres;
13. Remnants, waste and used articles.

'The Law comes into force on September 1, 1970.

'This announcement can only be a general indication of the provisions of the Law. British exporters to Germany who require more information can obtain an English translation of the Law from Tariff Section, Export Srvices Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466, 467, 482, 7069 and 7068).'

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AUSTRIA

Reductions in certain import duties

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 10, 1969, page 1625, carried a notice concerning reductions in certain import duties. Further information has now been received amending these reductions, as follows:

The following products, if not manufactured in Austria, may henceforth be imported duty free. If manufactured in Austria, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the market, they may be imported at half the previous rate of duty.

B.N.	Commodity
Ex 84.06	Internal combustion engines, except for those covered below.

The following, if not manufactured in Austria, will henceforth be subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. If manufactured in Austria but not in sufficient quantities to supply the market they will be subject to duty at half the previous rate.

B.N.	Commodity
Ex 84.06	Internal combustion engines for boats coming under B.N. 89.01 A, or for vehicles under chapter 87, other than tractors under B.N. 87.01 A and C, or agricultural implement carriers and agricultural self-loading lorries under B.N. 87.02 A having an engine capacity of not more than 2,000 ccm and not more than 50 horse power.

All inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room E53, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

SPAIN

Import deposit scheme

IT IS understood that the Spanish authorities agreed on December 5 to the introduction of a scheme requiring prior deposits for imported goods. The scheme will be operative for one year and the deposit amounting to 20 per cent of the value of the goods, will be for six months. A further notice will be issued when detailed regulations are published.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

GREECE

Import duty on samples

NEW REGULATIONS concerning the importation of commercial samples have been announced in the Greek Government Gazette. In future, samples of commercial value which are consigned to commercial agents of foreign firms, who are members of associations of commercial agents in Greece will be exempt from payment of import duty and other customs levies, provided that the total of these payments does not exceed 2,000 drachmae in one calendar year.

Those entitled to this exemption may, if they wish, use the full 2,000 drachmae exemption on one single occasion.

All inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room E61, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 207 published in the Uganda *Official Gazette* of November 28, announces, with effect from November 18, the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) (Amendment) Order, 1969. The Schedules to the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order, 1969, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 11, and June 18, pages 1655-1657 and 1722-1723 respectively are amended to the following extent:

SCHEDULE 1

Goods for which an Import Licence is required if produced or manufactured in any country except Kenya and Tanzania.

Item Code	Division Number, Group Number and Items
	(a) In respect of Division 01 – Meat and Meat Preparations:
	(i) By inserting immediately before the expression 'Other prepared or preserved meat' occurring therein, the following item and code number:
013 4 0	Sausages, and
	(ii) By inserting the item and code number:
013 8 9	Other prepared or preserved meat under Group 013;
	(b) in respect of Division 02 – Dairy Products and Eggs:
	(i) in respect of Group 023, by inserting immediately below the expression 023 Butter occurring therein, the following item and code number:
023 0 1	Butter, and
	(ii) by inserting immediately before the expression '025 Eggs' occurring therein, the following:
024	*Cheese and Curd*
024 0 0	Cheese and curd;
	(c) by inserting immediately before the expression 'Division 04 – Cereals and Cereal Preparations' occurring therein, the following:
	Division 03 – Fish and Fish Preparations
031	*Fish, fresh and simply preserved*
031 1 0	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen
031 2 0	Fish, salted, dried or smoked
032	*Fish in airtight containers, n.e.s., and fish preparations, whether or not in airtight containers (including crustacea and molluscs)*
032 0 1	Prepared or preserved fish, in airtight containers
032 0 2	Crustacea and molluscs, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers;
	(d) in respect of Division 04 – Cereals and Cereal Preparations, by adding thereto the following items and item code numbers:
048	*Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables*
048 1 0	Cereal grains, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled; germs of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
048 1 2	Prepared breakfast foods (e.g. puffed rice, cornflakes, etc.)
048 2 0	Malt (including malt flour)
048 3 0	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli and similar products
048 4 0	Bread and other ordinary bakers' wares
048 4 1	Biscuits
048 4 9	Cakes, pastry and other fine bakers' wares
048 8 0	Malt extract
048 8 2	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes';
	(e) in respect of Division 05 – Fruit and Vegetables:
	(i) by inserting immediately below the heading 'Division 05 – Fruit and Vegetables' the following items and item code numbers:
051	*Fruit, fresh, and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried*
051 1 0	Oranges, tangerines or mandarines and clementines
051 4 0	Apples, fresh
051 5 0	Grapes, fresh
051 7 1	Coconuts, fresh or dessicated
051 7 2	Other edible nuts, fresh or dried
051 9 9	Other fresh fruit, n.e.s.
052	*Dried fruit (including artifficially dehydrated)*
052 0 0	Dried fruit (including artificially dehydrated)
053	*Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations*
053 2 0	Fruit, fruit peel, parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)
053 3 0	Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit purees and pastes
053 5 3	Tomato juice
053 5 9	Other fruit and vegetable juices
053 9 9	Fruit and nuts, prepared or preserved (tinned or otherwise), n.e.s.,
	(ii) in respect of group number 054 occurring therein, by inserting immediately after the item '054 5 1 Onions' the following items and item code numbers:
054 5 2	Garlic, fresh
054 6 0	Vegetables, frozen or in temporary preservative
054 8 0	Hops', and
	(iii) in respect of group number 055 occurring therein, by inserting immediately after the item '055 4 1 Cassava flour' occurring therein the following:
055 5 0	Vegetables and fruits prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar
055 5 1	Tomato puree
055 5 9	Vegetables, otherwise preserved or prepared, n.e.s.';
	(f) in respect of Division 06 – Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey:
	(i) in respect of group number 061 occurring therein, by inserting immediately after the item '061 5 0 Molasses', the following item:
061 6 0	Natural honey, and
	(ii) by inserting immediately after the item:
061 9 0	Sugars and syrups n.e.s. (including artificial honey and caramel) the following:
	Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (except chocolate confectionery)
062 0 0	Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (excluding chocolate confectionery);
	(g) in respect of Division 07 – Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices and Manufactures thereof:
	(i) by inserting immediately after the items under group number 071 occurring therein, the following:
072	*Cocoa*
072 2 0	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
073	*Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa & chocolate, n.e.s.*
073 0 1	Chocolate confectionery
073 0 2	Chocolate powder, sweetened cocoa powder, chocolate spread and chocolate couverture';
	(ii) in respect of group number 075 occurring therein, by inserting immediately before the item '075 2 2 vanilla' occurring therein, the following:
075 1 2	Pepper and piment (including chillies), ground
075 2 1	Cinnamon and cinnamon tree flowers, not ground; and by inserting immediately after the item '025 2 2 vanilla' the following:
075 2 4	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms, not ground
075 2 5	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, corriander, cumin, caraway and juniper, not ground
075 2 9	Thyme, saffron, bay leaves and other spices;
	(h) in respect of Division 08 – Feeding Stuff for Animals (not including Unmilled Cereals), in respect of group number 081 occurring therein, by inserting immediately after the item '081 2 9 other,' the following:
081 3 1	Cotton-seed cake
081 3 3	Groundnut cake
081 3 4	Sesame seed cake
081 3 9	Other oil seed cake and meal and vegetable oil residues;
	(i) in respect of Division 55 – Essential Oils and Perfume Materials: Toilet; Polishing and Cleansing Preparations, in respect of group number 554:
	(i) by inserting immediately after the item:
554 2 0	Soap – other, occurring therein, the following:
554 2 0	Surface-acting agents and washing preparations, and
	(ii) by inserting immediately after the last item, occurring therein, the following:
554 3 2	Scouring powders:
	(j) in respect of Division 81 – Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings, by inserting immediately before the expression Division 82 – Furniture' occurring therein, the following:
812	*Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings*
812 2 0	Sinks, wash-basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of ceramic materials; and
	(k) in respect of Division 89 – Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, in respect of group number 893:
	(i) by inserting immediately after the item:
893 0 2	Containers, plastic and rtm Cellophane (cellulose wrapping) occurring therein, the following:
893 0 4	Tiles of plastic materials, and
	(ii) by substituting for the expression 'plastic sheeting, tubing and piping' occurring in respect of code number 893 0 9 therein, the following: 'Other articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s.'

SCHEDULE 2

Goods for which an import licence is required if produced or manufactured in any country.

	(a) by inserting immediately before the expression 'Division 02 – Dairy Products and Eggs' occurring therein, the following: 'Division 01 – Meat and Meat Preparation.'
011	*Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen*
011 2 0	Meat of sheep and goats (mutton, lamb, etc.)
011 4 0	Poultry, killed or dressed; and
	(b) in respect of Division 04 – Cereals and Cereal Preparations. by deleting the following group number and item:
	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled
041 0 0	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled

SCHEDULE 3

Goods to be imported by or to the Order of the National Trading Corporation .

	By inserting immediately before the expression 'Division 04 – Cerals and Cereal Preparations' occurring therein, the following: 'Division 02 – Dairy Products and Eggs'
022	*Milk and cream (including butter-milk and whey). Evaporated or condensed (in liquid or semi-solid form)*
022 1 1	Skimmed milk
022 1 2	Cream:
	In solid form such as blocks and powder
022 1 9	Other milk
022 2 0	Whole-milk and cream
022 2 9	Other dried milk (excluding patent and proprietary infants milk).

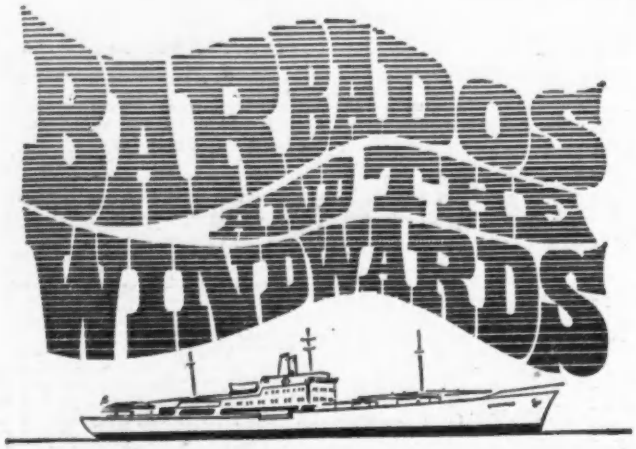
Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

ZAMBIA

Brussels nomenclature tariff

THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT has published a 'Temporary Combined Customs and Excise Tariff and List of Statistical Requirements on Bills of Entry'. This introduces the Brussels Nomenclature system of customs classification with effect from January 1, 1970.

Due to their length these new schedules of import duties will not be reproduced in the *Board of Trade Journal*. Copies may, however, be inspected at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468), to whom inquiries about the new classification should be made.



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

THE SOUTH AFRICAN *Government Gazette* of November 28, notifies the following changes:

Notice No. R.3837: Note 1 to Chapter 9 (concerning mixtures of the products under headings 09.04 to 09.10) and heading 69.10 (sinks, wash basins, bidets, water closet pans, uranials, baths and like sanitary fixtures) are amended to bring them into line with the Brussels Nomenclature.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

MOROCCO

Import liberalization

THE MOROCCAN *Office des Changes* has issued details of goods which from November 1, 1969, are transferred from List B to List A of the Moroccan General Import Programme. This means that the following goods no longer need an import licence; 15.12.01, 17.01 (except 17.01.41) Ex 19.03.01, 19.07.12, 22.01.11, 34.02 (except 34.02.23/24), 40.11.01/02, 44.11.11, 48.01.01/02, 51.01, 56.01 to 56.04, 62.04, 70.08, 84.15.02, 84.41 Ex 85.15.01, Ex 85.15.31, 85.15.61 to 85.15.65, Ex 87.02.11 and 87.06 (except 87.06.21).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E61, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420/475).

SINGAPORE

Control of manufacture ordinance: correction

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL dated December 3, 1969, published the Singapore Control of Manufacture (No. 7) Order, 1969, which amended the First Schedule to the Control of Manufacture Ordinance 1959 by the addition of item (lxxxvi). *Processes, chilled and frozen poultry*. The Roman numerals should be amended to read (xc).

MALAYSIA

Pioneer industries

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Malaysian Government has declared the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Investment Incentives Act, 1968.

Industries	Products
1. Manufacture of tapioca flour	Tapioca flour, tapioca refuse.

The proposal to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 30, 1969.

Industries	Products
1. Manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Granulated fertilizers
2. Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	Animal feeds

The proposal to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 10, 1969.

JAMAICA

Export Industries Encouragement Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared approved products for the purposes of the Export Industries Encouragement Law, 1956: Wallets, purses, key cases and similar articles of materials other than leather.

Approved manufacturers of these products will enjoy income tax relief, duty free imports of building material, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions.

The following products have been declared approved products for the purposes of this law: Non-ferrous castings.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated September 17, 1969, page 794.

Application for the status of 'approved products' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation, would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2627).

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956:

Chemicals for use in the processing of sugar and molasses.

'Approved manufacturers of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building material, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of this law.

Sodium hydrosulphide
Sodium sulphide
Sodium polysulphide

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 8, 1969, page 993.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (P.O. Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation, would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, P.O. Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exporteds Department, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2627).

VENEZUELA

Amendment to the customs tariff

BY AN AMENDMENT effective from November 21, the Venezeulan Ministry of Finance has introduced the following new tariff heading:

Tariff No.	Description	Specific duty (Bolivars per kilo gross)
112-02-02-3	Other dessert or liqueur wines, n.e.s.	4·00

The following explanatory note was published in connection with this amendment:

'In this section are classified wines of high alcoholic content generally obtained from musts rich in sugar in which only a part has been transformed into alcohol during fermentation and sometimes also obtained by the addition of concentrated musts, similar semi-fermented wines or alcohol. Among such dessert or liqueur wines are included those from the Canary Islands, Cyprus, Jerez Lacrima-Christi, Madeira, Malaga, Marsala, Malvasia, Oporto and Samos.'

The British Engineering Week in Bogota was visited by several of the country's government ministers and officials. Picture shows Dr. Antonio Diaz (fourth from left), Minister of Communications, talking with Mr. Geoffrey Kennedy (right), senior partner, Kennedy & Donkin.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Use of cyclamates

HM EMBASSY in Santo Domingo report a resolution issued by the Minister of Public Health prohibiting the sale of all drinks containing cyclamates after December 31, 1969 and all food products containing cyclamates after January 31, 1970. Drugs sweetened with cyclamates may not be sold after June 30, 1970.

Food products, drinks or drugs containing cyclamates intended for therapeutic use in cases of obesity and diabetes may be dispensed in pharmacies only against medical prescriptions bearing the following inscriptions in Spanish on the inner and outer packaging:

'ESTE PRODUCTO CONTIENE CICLAMATO. Usese exclusivamente por prescripción y bajo vigilancia de un médico.'

PERU

Freedom from import ban

SUPREME DECREE NO. 162-69 EF published in the *Official Gazette* of November 12, excludes the following item from the list of banned items introduced under Supreme Decree No. 202-68-HC of June 24, 1968, details of which were published in the *Journal* of July 26, 1968:

Tariff No.	Description
24.02.1.03	Manufactured tobacco, shredded for smoking.

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AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiry on fittings and mountings of base metal

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether ass istance should be accorded the production of fittings and mountings of base metal (tariff item 83.02).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Tariff Item	Goods	Rate of duty	
		General	Preferential
83.02	Base metal fittings and mountings suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like:		
83.02.1	Specially designed for coach-work:		
83.02.110	For use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of a kind falling within sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1, 87.03.9 or paragraph 87.14.11	35%	27½%
83.02.19	Other:		
83.02.191	Turnbutton fasteners of a kind ordinarily used for the attachment of textile hoods or textile coverings to motor vehicles	25%	7½%
83.02.199	Other	37½%	27½%
83.02.200	Hinges not falling within sub-item 83.02.1	50%	27½%
83.02.300	Barrel and socket bolts	50%	22½%
83.02.4	Curtain rods; curtain clips, bands, loops and holders:	Primage 5%	
83.02.410	Curtain rods	42½%	17½%
83.02.490	Other	7½%	Free
83.02.9	Other:		
83.02.910	Specially designed for use with furniture	42½%	17½%
83.02.920	Specially designed for use with trunks, chests, suitcases and similar travel goods	45%	17½%
83.02.99	Other:		
83.02.991	Wholly of brass, bronze or gunmetal	50%	27½%
83.02.999	Other	55%	27½%
		Primage 5%	

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than January 5, 1970. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Departments, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319), quoting Ref. No. CRE 2205/69.

Special advisory authority inquiry on curtain hooks

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Special Advisory Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that urgent protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of the following goods: Curtain hooks of base metal (tariff item 83.02.490).

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below.

Tariff Item	Goods	Rate of duty	
		General	Preferential
83.02.4	Curtain rods; curtain clips; bands, loops and holders:		
83.02.410	Curtain rods	42½%	17½%
83.02.490	Other	7½%	Free

The Special Advisory Authority is required to report by January 2, 1970.

In the short time available for investigation, United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London Office of the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-799 7447).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319 or 2318), quoting Ref. No. CRE 2051/69.

(AUSTRALIA, *continued on next page*)

Tariff Board inquiry on dimethylamine

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions, being matters arising out of section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

(a) whether dimethylamine tariff item 29.22.9 has been or is being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;
(b) whether, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the importation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorites not later than January 5, 1970.

Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319)., quoting Ref. No. CRE 2199/69.

Tariff Board inquiry on hydrogen peroxide

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions, being matters arising out of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

(a) whether hydrogen peroxide tariff item 28.54 has been or is being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;
(b) whether, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the importation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

This matter has been reported by to the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than December 24. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319) quoting reference No. CRE 2026/69.

UNITED STATES

Economic poisons containing DDT

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture has under consideration a proposal to cancel the registration under the Federal Insecticide,

(*Continued on next page*)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, which helps developing countries in the field of export promotion, was set up in May 1964, *by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), who now operate it jointly with the member States of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The four main spheres of operations are those of training in export promotion; the carrying out of market surveys in developed countries; a trade promotion advisory service; and a publications programme. The Centre's services are made available free of charge of all developing countries.*

For further information write or phone the United Kingdom Liaison Officer: Miss E. P. M. Baggs, Board of Trade, 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2438).

Financial editors of four of Australia's leading newspapers seen inspecting 'Gallant of England', one of the 53 *ft. long Gallant* 53 *glassfibre ocean-going luxury cruiser-racers produced by Southern Ocean Shipyard Ltd. of Bournemouth. The photograph shows, left to right: Mr. George Davies, secretary and director of Southern Ocean Shipyard; Mr. B. T. Dunstan, business editor,* The Herald, *Melbourne; Mr. J. A. Buhl-Keeling, financial editor,* Daily News, *Perth; and Mr. C. E. V. James, financial editor,* The Australian, *Sydney; and Mr. Alan Bourdon, sales director, SOS; also present was Mr. N. M. Hunter, financial and commercial editor,* Courier-Mail, *Brisbane. The visit was part of a tour of South of England industries under the auspices of the Central Office of Information. So far* 19 *Gallant* 53*s, the world's largest series-built glassfibre sailing yacht in full production, have been ordered,* 16 *of them for overseas.*

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UNITED STATES, *continued*

Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of certain products containing DDT for use as follows:

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(2) on tobacco,
(3) in or around the home except for limited uses for control of disease vectors,
(4) aquatic environments, marshes, wetlands, etc., except those which are essential for the control of disease vectors.

The Department of Agriculture will give consideration to any comments received before February 23, 1970.

Further information may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Division (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397) ref. FR 25.11.69.

CANADA

Control of nickel exports

THE CANADIAN Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce made the following statement on December 5, at the end of strikes in the Canadian copper and nickel industries.

'The strikes in the copper and nickel industry that have recently been settled have caused, as this House knows, disruption in the supply and trade patterns of these metals, not only in Canada, but in the world. During the period of the strikes the Government did not interfere with the usual trading patterns for these metals in view of the undesirable implications for industrial and trade relations.

'The strikes are now over but the House will appreciate that it takes some time for the producers to reach normal production levels. The Government wishes to ensure that as soon as reasonably possible, taking into account the dislocation to be overcome, the legitimate needs of Canadian users of these metals should be met in full. Accordingly, under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act, Canadian copper and nickel producers will be required to supply all the legitimate needs of the Canadian consuming industry by January 1, 1970.

'In the case of copper, which is now under export control, this reflects the policy indicated in my statement to the House on April 1, 1969.

'In order to ensure an adequate supply and distribution of nickel to the Canadian consuming industry and to prevent the drain of such supply to higher priced foreign markets, the Government has amend d the export control list to include nickel in all forms to all destinations.

'As honourable Members are aware, about 95 per cent of Canadian production of nickel is exported and it is important that our export customers be dealt with equitably in this period of readjustment. Therefore, in addition to the question of supply of metal to Canadian users, this action will have the effect of ensuring that the normal channels of trade are utilized fully to supply traditional export consumers of nickel and of avoiding diversion to higher priced markets outside Canada. Canadian nickel producers are working to re-establish the usual supply pattern to their export markets as soon as possible.

'In addition, the Government have placed an embargo on the export of nickel scrap, except under permit to a primary producer. Export permits for other forms of nickel will only be issued to nickel producing companies or to companies who produce the product described in the permit.

'These controls will take effect immediately on all forms of nickel, except scrap. In the case of nickel scrap, in order to allow for any necessary and reasonable adjustment in the market place, the embargo will not become effective until two weeks from this date.'

Below appears the text of the related order made by the Governor-General in Council:

'Whereas it is necessary to control the export of nickel in all forms to ensure that there is an adequate supply and distribution of nickel in Canada.

'Therefore, his excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, persuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Export and Import Permits Act, is pleased hereby:

(a) to deem it necessary to control the export of nickel in all forms to ensure that there is an adequate supply and distribution of nickel in Canada; and
(b) to revoke items 5663 and 5664 of the export control list made by Order in Council PC 1967-35 of January 12, 1967, as amended, and substitute therefore the following item:

"5664. Nickel, in all forms, including:
(a) nickel ores, concentrates and matte;
(b) sinter, oxide, anodes and primary metal;
(c) powder;
(d) salts and compounds;
(e) nickel bearing alloys;
(f) semi-fabricated items;
(g) nickel scrap;
(h) nickel alloy scrap and other nickel bearing scrap materials;
(i) residues and dross;
(j) secondary ingots of nickel or of nickel alloys; and
(k) nickel coins (Canadian) in the five cent denomination. (All destinations, including the United States.)".'

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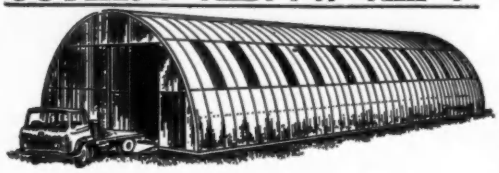

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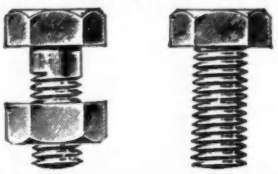

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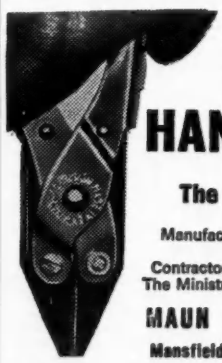

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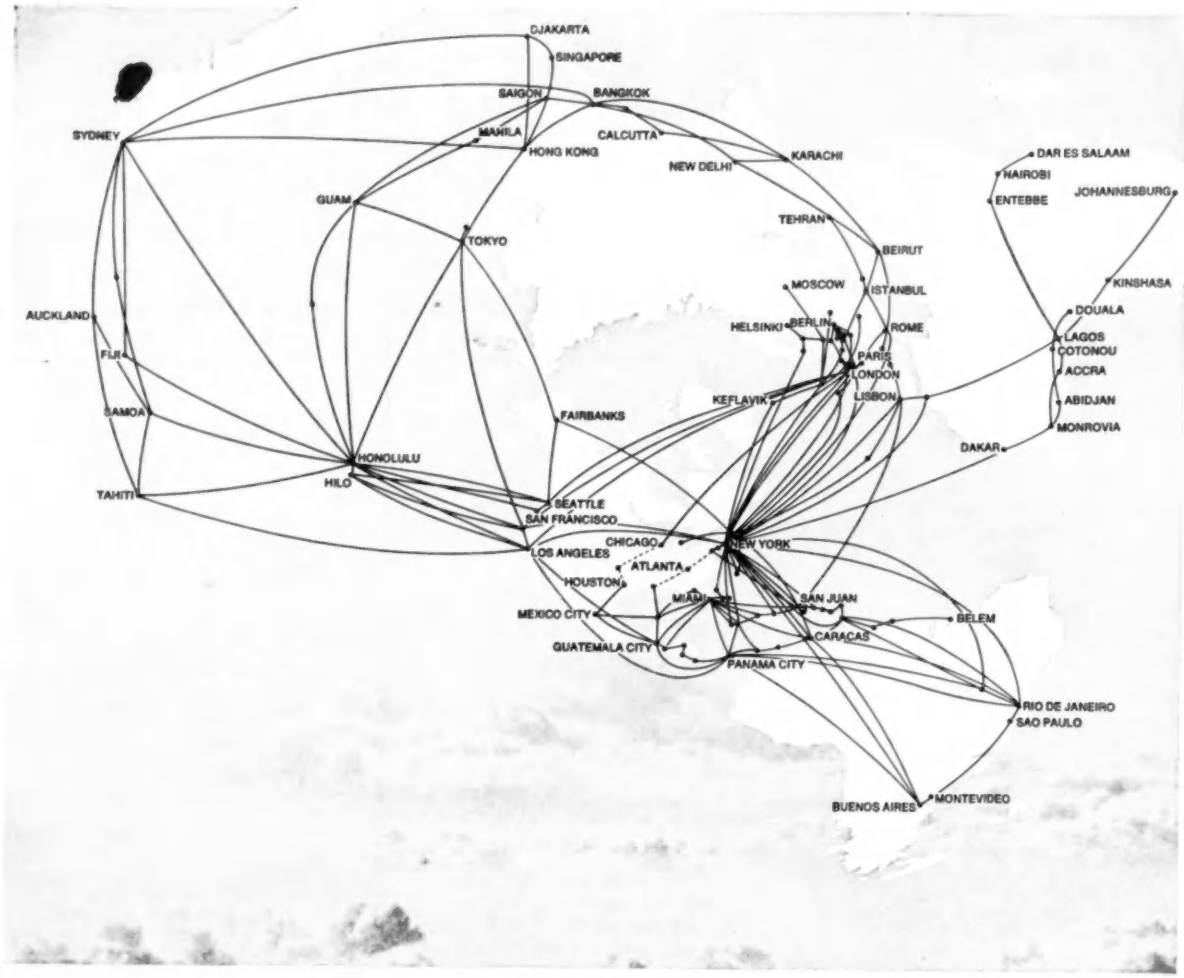

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